

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 306.] JANUARY 1, 1818. [6 of Vol. 44.

* * We deem it proper, in reply to numerous applications from distant parts of the world, to state, that this Miscellany may be had through the Post-Offices, in the Capitals of the respective countries, or through the General Post-Office, London, on paying for six or twelve months in advance.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on ABSTRACTS from the TRAVELS of ALI BEY and ROBERT ADAMS, in the JOURNAL of SCIENCE and the ARTS; EDITED at the ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN.

IN the discussion on Ali Bey's Travels in the Journal of Science and the Arts, above-mentioned, are the following words* :—

“Ali Bey has added, in a separate chapter, all the information he received respecting a Mediterranean Sea from a merchant of Marocco, of the name of *Sidi Matte Buhlal*, who had resided for many years at Tombuctoo, and in other countries of Sudan or Nigritia, the most material of which was, that Tombut is a large town, very trading, and inhabited by Moors and negroes; and was at the same distance from the Nile Abid (or Nile of the negroes, or Niger,) as Fez is from *Wed-sebu*, that is to say, *about three hundred English miles.*”

As this passage is quoted from Ali Bey by the first literary society of Great Britain, and is therefore calculated to create a doubt of the veracity of what I have said respecting the distance of the Nile el Abiede from Timbuctoo, in the enlarged editions of my Account of Marocco, &c. page 297,—I consider it a duty which I owe to my country and to myself, not to let this sentence pass through the press without submitting to the public, through the same medium of intelligence, my observations on the subject.

Sidi Matte Buhlal is a native of Fas,—the proper orthography is *Sidi El Matie Bâ Hellel*: this gentleman is one out of

twenty authorities from whom I derived the information recorded in my account of Marocco respecting Timbuctoo, and the interior of Africa; his whole family, which is respectable and numerous, are among the first Timbuctoo merchants that have their establishments at Fas. I should however add, that, among the many authorities from whom I derived my information relative to Timbuctoo, there were two Musselmen in particular, merchants of respectability and intelligence, who came from Timbuctoo to Santa Cruz, soon after I opened that port to Dutch commerce, in the capacity of agent of Holland, by order of the Emperor of Marocco, *Muley Yezid*, brother and predecessor of the present Emperor Soliman; these two gentlemen had resided at Timbuctoo, and in other parts of Soudan, fifteen years, trading during the whole of that period, with *Darbeyta*, on the coast of the Red Sea, with *Jinnie*, *Houssa*, *Wangara*, *Cashna*, and other countries of the interior; from whom, and from others equally intelligent and credible, I procured my information respecting the *Mediterranean Sea in the interior of Africa, called El Bahar Sudan, that is, the Sea of Soudan*, situated fifteen days' journey east of Timbuctoo. These two Musselmen merchants had amassed considerable fortunes at Timbuctoo, and were on their journey to Fas, their native place; but, in consequence of a civil war raging at that time throughout West Barbary, particularly in the province of Haha, through which it was indispensable that they should pass in their way to Fas, they sojourned with me two months, after which they departed for Fas with a caravan. These intelligent Moors gave me much information respecting Timbuctoo, and the interior

* Page 270.

interior countries where they had resided: they sold me many articles of Soudanic manufacture,—among which were three pieces of fine cotton cloth, manufactured at Timbuctoo, and some ornaments of pure gold, in *or molu*, of exquisite workmanship, of the manufacture of Jinnie. One of these pieces of Timbuctoo manufacture of cotton, interwoven with silk of a square blue and white pattern, dyed with *indigo of Timbuctoo*, I had the honour to present to the British Museum in April 1796,* where it is now deposited.

I have been led into this digression from certain insinuations that have been insidiously propagated,† reflecting on the accuracy of my statements respecting the interior of Africa; and I must add, that I always have felt, and still feel, confident, that, in proportion as we shall become acquainted with the interior of this unexplored continent, my account will be so much the more authentic. My confidence in this opinion (however dogmatical it may appear,) is founded on the original and intelligent sources of my information, proceeding from a long residence and general acquaintance with all the principal inhabitants of West Barbary, whose connexions lay in Soudan and at Timbuctoo; from a competent knowledge and practical acquaintance with the languages of North Africa, and a consequent ability to discriminate the accuracy of the sources of my intelligence. This being premised, I now proceed to offer to the public my animadversions on the above quotation from the Journal of Science and the Arts.

I have actually crossed the *Wad Sebu*, or the River Sebu, alluded to in the above quotation, which passes through the Breber Kabyl of Zimure Shelleh: I have crossed the same river several times at Mequinez, and also at Meheduma, where it enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. N. 34.15; and, from this experimental knowledge of the course of that river, I can affirm with confi-

* This piece of cloth, about two yards wide, and five long, I had the honour of offering to Sir Joseph Banks, who declined receiving it,—but at the same time suggested, that it was an article deserving public notice, and would be considered an acceptable present by the British Museum.

† See my letter to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, March 1817, p. 125.

dence, that it is not inaccurately laid down in my Map of West Barbary, facing page 1 of my account of Morocco; and that it is not 300 English miles from Fas, but only six English miles from that city. I can also assert, from incontestible testimony, that Tombut or Timbuctoo is not *300 miles from the Nile El Abiede, but only about twelve English miles from that stream; the latter being south of the town.

Respecting the following passage in the above-quoted Journal of Science and the Arts, p. 272,—“This river contains the fierce animals called *Tzemsah*, which devour men;”—I shall only observe, that *Tzemsah* is the word in the African Arabic which denominates the crocodile. Farther on, in the same page, we have the words,—“We must suppose that the Joliba makes at this spot a strange winding, which gives to the inhabitants of Morocco the opinion they express.” This supposed winding is actually asserted to exist, and is denominated by the Arabs, †*El Kose Nile*, that is, the arch or curve of the Nile, and is situated between the cities of Timbuctoo and Jinnie.

I should here bring forward some further testimony respecting the course of the Nile El Abiede; but, as the quotation from Ali Bey, in the above Journal, page 271, asserts it to be towards the east, and again, in page 272, declares it to be towards the west, such incoherence, I presume, requires no confutation; I consider that it originates from Moorish inaccuracy.

The *La Mar Zarah* of Adams, if any such river exist, may be a corruption of *Sagia el Humra*, that is, the Red Stream, a river in the southern confines of the Desert, nearly in the same longitude with Timbuctoo. This river the late Emperor of Morocco, Muley Yezid, announced as the southern boundary of his dominions: but, from the accounts which I have had of it, it was not of that magnitude which Adams ascribes to the Mar Zarah; nor was it precisely in the neighbourhood of Timbuctoo when I was a resident in South Barbary. Rivers, however, which pass through sandy or desert districts, often change their courses in the space of twenty-four hours, by the drifting of the moving sands, impelled by the wind,—instances of which I have myself witnessed.

* Vide Jackson's enlarged Account of Morocco, p. 297.

† Vide ditto, p. 305.

If this river proceeded from the desert, it might have had the name of *El Bahar Sahara*, that is, the river of Sahara; the word, *la mar*, is a *lingua franca*, or corrupt Spanish word, signifying the sea, and might have been used to this poor sailor by a native, to make it the more intelligible to him; many Spanish words having crept into the Arabic vocabulary, and are occasionally used by those Africans who have had intercourse with Europeans.

The next passage for animadversion is as follows:—"The state in which he represented Tombuctoo, and its being the residence of a negro-sovereign, instead of a Musselman." The state in which he has represented Timbuctoo, is, I think, extremely inaccurate; and, being a slave, it is more than probable that he was placed in a **fendague*, or *caravansera*, belonging to the king, which he mistook for his palace. But that his narrative should be deemed inaccurate because he has described the town of Timbuctoo to be under the sovereignty of a negro-prince, is to me incomprehensible. Sources of information that I have investigated, uniformly declare that sovereign to be a negro, and that his name, in the year 1800, was Woolo: this account, it appears, is confirmed by Adams. Many of his civil officers, however, are Musselmans; but the military are altogether negroes.

However fervent the zeal of Mohammedanism may be, at Timbuctoo, it is not, I imagine, sufficient to convert the negroes, who have not the best opinion of the Mohammedan tenets. The negroes, however, are disposed to abjure idolatry for any other form of religion that they can be persuaded to think preferable, or that holds out a better prospect: a convincing proof of which has been shewn in the readiness of the Africans of Congo and Angola to renounce their idolatry for the Christian faith; and by the conversion of thousands to that faith, by the indefatigable zeal of the Catholic missionaries, when the Portuguese first discovered those countries; and, if the sovereign of Portugal had persevered with that laudable zeal with which he began to promote the conversion of the Africans, the inhabitants of those extensive and populous countries might, at this day, have been altogether members of the Christian church. J. G. JACKSON.

* Vide Jackson's Account of Marocco, page 295.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD have pleasure in gratifying the wishes of your correspondent J. P. were I possessed of the information which he is desirous to obtain. The late Mr. Cruden, author of the "Concordance," was not an uncle, but a paternal grand-uncle of mine. Being only nine years of age, at the time of his death, and living in Aberdeen, while he resided in London, I enjoyed no opportunity, had I even possessed the capacity of cultivating an intimacy with him, or of becoming acquainted with the history of his life, or the peculiar features of his character. In his last visit to his native place, which was a short time before his death, I remember to have seen the venerable man, and to have been presented by him with a few Latin classics, as a stimulus to application. His manner, as far as I can recollect, was grave and much inclined to melancholy. His whole soul, I have reason to believe, was absorbed in the concerns of religion; and one incident, calculated as it was to make a deep impression on a young mind, struck me with surprise: while he sat at the tea-table one evening with his sister, and two other relatives, silent and wrapt in thought, I observed him weeping: the constant themes of his meditation, I have been told, were the fatal effects of man's fall, with the wonders of redeeming love; and these contemplations generally filled his eyes with tears. His piety was ardent, and so fervent was his gratitude to Heaven for its humblest blessings, that he never took even a glass of water, as I have been credibly informed, without craving the benediction of the Giver, and returning him thanks. By his last will, the magistrates of Aberdeen have a right to claim six copies of every new edition of the "Concordance," which are to be at their disposal, in conformity with certain directions, expressed by the testator. This claim, I have reason to believe, has never been made, and now, perhaps, cannot be enforced.

Greenwich;

A. CROMBIE.

Dec. 1, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following account of the silver-mine at Huckworthy-bridge may, perhaps, interest some of your readers. This mine is situated in a valley, through which runs a large rivulet,—its name I

do not remember; the veins cross it at the depth of ten or twelve fathoms. The site, or situation, is clay-slate, (killas, of the Cornish miners,) through which veins of quartz are situated in various directions, chiefly inclined to north and south; the strongest contains a quantity of rush-yellow copper ore, which lies in what is termed bunches. There is a level, at twenty fathoms from another vein of quartz, containing copper-ore, from which a considerable quantity has been raised; and a level, thirty fathoms deep, is nearly up to lie more dry, but it is not completed, and, being long since the shaft was worked, is in part run down. Near to the principal shaft, at the ten-fathom level, is a bunch of ore in the quartz, of considerable magnitude; and the masses of that substance are perforated with it in all directions; namely, arsenical cobalt. Unfortunately, it contains so much of the former, with a small portion of iron, as to render it unfit for use. It is much to be desired that some skilful metallurgist would attend to it, as it is probable it might be purified, so as to be of considerable value. But this is the least valuable article; for, besides cobalt, native silver is found, in more or less delicate fibres, in great abundance; it accompanies the cobalt ores, and fills cavities in the quartz without adhering to it, bearing the appearance of having been placed there, since its being brought to day-light. I have opened fibres above a foot in length; they are delicate and very light: sulphureted silver-ore sometimes attends it, both massive, crystallized, and pulverulent. Fluor is also embedded in single crystals in the quartz; the water (of which there is but little,) is drawn from the mine by a water-wheel, lately constructed, which works machinery well executed. In a part of the valley the killas is capped with a remarkable hard substance; I think it is hornblende-rock,—there called iron-stone. It costs thirty guineas per fathom to sink a shaft, which was begun; but ten yards distance the killas appeared, and a shaft is sinking in it, at three or four guineas per six feet, or fathom.

The veins in Devonshire, that have produced copper, are in general termed north and south courses; whilst those in Cornwall, that are deemed good veins, take a north and south direction. The Cornish miners have little faith in those of the northern direction, perhaps from experience, as they are not wanting of

veins in that course in their own county. It is much to be wished, that the cobalt and silver of this mine could be rendered useful: it is a reflection on our metallurgists for this rich substance to remain in the state it is at present.

149, Strand.

J. MAWE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRANSLATION of the ISHOPANISHAD, one of the CHAPTERS of the YAJUR VEDA; according to the COMMENTARY of the CELEBRATED SHANKAR-ACHARYA; establishing the UNITY and INCOMPREHENSIBILITY of the SUPREME BEING; and that his WORSHIP alone can lead to ETERNAL BEATITUDE; by RAMMOHUN ROY.

1st. **A**LL the material extension in this world, whatsoever it may be, should be considered as clothed with the existence of the Supreme regulating Spirit: by thus abstracting thy mind from worldly thoughts, preserve thyself from self-sufficiency, and entertain not a covetous regard for property belonging to any individual.

2d. Let man desire to live a whole century, practising, in this world, during that time, religious rites; because for such a selfish mind as thine, besides the observance of these rites, there is no other mode, the practice of which would not subject thee to evils.

3d. Those that neglect the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit, either by devoting themselves solely to the performance of the ceremonies of religion, or by living destitute of religious ideas, shall, after death, assume the state of demons, such as that of the celestial gods, and of other created beings, which are surrounded with the darkness of ignorance.

4th. The Supreme Spirit is one and unchangeable: He proceeds more rapidly than the comprehending power of the mind: Him no external sense can apprehend, for a knowledge of him outruns even the internal sense: He, though free from motion, seems to advance, leaving behind human intellect, which strives to attain a knowledge respecting him: He being the eternal ruler, the atmosphere regulates under him the whole system of the world.

5th. He, the Supreme Being, seems to move every where, although he in reality has no motion; He seems to be distant from those who have no wish to attain a knowledge respecting Him, and He seems to be near to those who feel a wish to know Him: but, in fact, He pervades the internal

internal and external parts of this whole universe.

6th. He, who perceives the whole universe in the Supreme Being; (that is, he who perceives that the material existence is merely dependant upon the existence of the Supreme Spirit,) and who also perceives the Supreme Being in the whole universe; (that is, he who perceives that the Supreme Spirit extends over all material extension,) does not feel contempt towards any creature whatsoever.

7th. When a person possessed of true knowledge conceives that God extends over the whole universe, (that is, that God furnishes every particle of the universe with the light of his existence,) how can he, as an observer of the real unity of the pervading Supreme existence, be affected with infatuation or grievance?

8th. He overspreads all creatures: is merely Spirit, without the form either of any minute body, or of an extended one, which is liable to impression or organization: He is pure, perfect, omniscient, the ruler of the intellect, omnipresent, and the self-existent: He has from eternity been assigning to all creatures their respective purposes.

9th. Those observers of religious rites, that perform only the worship of the sacred fire and oblations to sages, to ancestors, to men, and to other creatures, without regarding the worship of celestial gods, shall enter into the dark regions: and those practisers of religious ceremonies, who habitually worship the celestial gods only, disregarding the worship of the sacred fire and oblations to sages, to ancestors, to men, and to other creatures, shall enter into a region still darker than the former.

10th. It is said that adoration of the celestial gods produces one consequence; and that the performance of the worship of sacred fire, and oblations to sages, to ancestors, to men, and to other creatures, produce another: thus have we heard from learned men, who have distinctly explained the subject to us.

11th. Of those observers of ceremonies, whosoever, knowing that adoration of celestial gods, as well as the worship of the sacred fire, and oblation to sages, to ancestors, to men, and to other creatures, should be observed alike by the same individual, performs them both, will, by means of the latter, surmount the obstacles presented by natural temptations, and will attain the

state of the celestial gods, through the practice of the former.

12th. Those observers of religious rites, who worship Prakriti* alone, shall enter into the dark region: and those practisers of religious ceremonies that are devoted to worship solely the prior operating, sensitive particle, allegorically called Brahmá, shall enter into a region much more dark than the former.

13th. It is said that one consequence may be attained by the worship of Brahmá, and another by the adoration of Prakriti. Thus have we heard from learned men, who have distinctly explained the subject to us.

14th. Of those observers of ceremonies, whatever person, knowing that the adoration of Prakriti, and that of Brahmá, should be together observed by the same individual, performs them both, will, by means of the latter, overcome indigence, and will attain the state of Prakriti, through the practice of the former.

15th. "Thou hast, O Sun," (says to the Sun a person agitated on the approach of death, who during his life attended to the performance of religious rites, neglecting the attainment of a knowledge of God,) "thou hast, O Sun, concealed by thy illuminating body the way to the true Being, who rules in thee. Take off that veil, for the guidance of me, thy true devotee."

16th. "O thou," (continues he,) who nourishest the world, movest singly, and who dost regulate the whole mundane system—"O Sun, son of Cushyup, disperse thy rays for my passage, and withdraw thy violent light, so that I may by thy grace behold thy most prosperous aspect. Why should I," (says he, again retracting himself, on reflecting upon the true divine nature,) "why should I entreat the Sun, as I am what he is?" that is, "the Being who rules in the Sun rules also in me."

17th. "Let my breath," resumes he, "be absorbed after death into the wide atmosphere; and let this my body be burnt to ashes. O, my intellect, think now on what may be beneficial to me. O fire, remember what religious rites I have hitherto performed."

18th. "O illuminating fire," continues he, "observing all our religious practices, carry us by the right path to the

* Prakriti (or nature), who, though insensible, influenced by the Supreme Spirit, operates throughout the universe.

enjoyment of the consequence of our deeds; and put an end to our sins: we, being now unable to perform thy various rites, offer to thee our last salutation."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FRIEND of mine has in her possession (what she designates) an Eye-stone: it is a small white substance, the size and shape of half a cherry-stone; it has a red spot on the back, and is very porous: vinegar has the same effect on it as on shells, causing it to move briskly when immersed. Its properties are as astonishing as beneficial: if any thing is accidentally received into the eye, the stone is first put into vinegar, afterwards into the mouth, and then into the eye, from which it never fails to bring out (upon its back) the extraneous matter. I shall feel obliged if any of your correspondents could give me further information respecting it. The family had three in their possession,—one of which long since lost its properties.

SARAH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM much obliged to Mr. Farey, for the very kind manner in which he has noticed my letter in your Magazine for August, respecting the strata and fossils of Dorsetshire. Mr. Farey recommended to my perusal and careful attention, Mr. Smith's Map of the Strata of England, and Mr. Sowerby's Mineral Conchology: I have never yet seen either of these gentlemen's works, but only a description of Mr. Smith's great Map in the Monthly Magazine for December 1815; and, under the head Dorsetshire, there is no mention of the immense seams or beds of slaty coal that are found in the cliffs in the isle of Purbeck, and which are used for fuel by many of the inhabitants of that island, and will burn with a bright and lively flame, and may be traced more than thirty miles inland. Nor is any notice taken of the potters' clay with which Purbeck abounds, and of which great quantities are sent to the potteries in Staffordshire: there are also considerable quantities of white

* This example from the Veds, of the unhappy agitation and wavering of an idolater on the approach of death, ought to make men reflect seriously on the miserable consequences of fixing their mind on any other object of adoration but the one Supreme Being.

clay in the heath near Dorchester, which lie in nests or beds, in some places twelve feet thick, but gradually decrease in thickness till it is lost: at a little distance are many other such beds, which I have seen proved by boring. There are also, in the heath, an infinite number of pieces of breccia and pudding-stone, the cement of which is dense and compact iron, and appear to have been once in a state of fusion, as if thrown up by a volcano; they are very little oxidated. Mr. Farey did not notice one thing I requested in my letter,—which was,—if good coal is ever found beneath slaty coal, or beneath hills of chalk, in England. The strata incumbent on coal at Azin, near Valenciennes, in France, are clay, marl, and chalk.

Chalk used to be arranged amongst the latest formations; but, if chalk was once held in solution by the sea, how came it to be so partially deposited, as in some places to form large hills and wide valleys between them, in which no chalk is found? Chalk is now discovered not to be the last formation, as Mr. Webster has found a substratum of chalk in the Isle of Wight and London basins; and in the Paris basin, discovered by Messrs. Cuvier and Brogniart, chalk is the lowest formation that has been explored.

Some years ago, Sir John Webb made many borings in search of coal in Poole heath, and, at a great depth beneath the surface of the heath, the workmen found chalk. The Rev. William Anderson, in his Sketches of Russia, says,—“The mountains of Sagansk, in Russia, are composed of rugged granite and porphyry summits, interchanged with various kinds of schistus; and, between the Yenise and the Angra, under-run with chalk, clay, and sand. The central part of the mountains of Nova Zembla, from the sources of the Salva and Kolva to those of the Tobol and Yemda, abound in valuable ores: the summits are composed of granite, the sides schistus and wackes, and the projections, particularly on the western side, of sandstone-chalk and gypsum.” A few months ago, some large bones of unknown animals were discovered in the cliffs near Lime, in Dorset; some of the same kind fell from a cliff near Bridport harbour a few years ago. In working the quarries for making the breakwater at Plymouth, an extraordinary phenomenon was discovered in the very body of the great mass of marble rock: at the depth of sixty-

five feet from the summit of the rock, and twenty-five from the margin of the sea, a cavity, or rather a nodule of clay was discovered, of twenty feet long, and twelve wide; in the midst of which were found several bones of the rhinoceros, in a more perfect state, and containing less animal matter in them, than in any fossil bones that have yet been dug out of rock or earth.

From the report of the Greenland captains, the sea is more free from ice in that quarter now than has been known for ages, and another attempt is to be made by government to explore the north-west passage.

In the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, there is an account of many captains of ships, who had penetrated from eighty-one to eighty-nine degrees of north latitude; and some who had sailed even to, and beyond, the Pole, where they found all open sea, without ice, and rolling like the Bay of Biscay; and their general opinion is, that the sea is not frozen at a considerable distance from land; and, if the voyage were made at a proper time of the year, there would not be any great difficulty of reaching the Pole. Those vast pieces of ice which commonly obstruct the navigators, they think, proceed from the mouths of the great Asiatic rivers, which run northward into the Icy Sea, and are driven eastward and westward by the currents. But, though we should suppose them to come directly from the Pole, it affords an undeniable proof, that the Pole itself is free from ice; because, when the pieces leave it and come to the southward, it is impossible that they can, at the same time, accumulate at the Pole. The Poles of the earth enjoy the light of the sun longer than any other part of the globe, and it is absurd to suppose, that this glorious luminary should shine for six months on a cake of barren ice, where there is neither animal nor vegetable. The Polar seas are assigned by Nature as the habitation of the whales, the largest animals in the creation: but, if the greatest part of the Polar seas is for ever covered with an impenetrable cake of ice, these huge animals will be confined within very narrow bounds,—for they cannot subsist without coming frequently to the top of the water to breathe.

In the banks of the great rivers of Siberia, which fall into the Icy Sea, numbers of large fossil bones are frequently found; and the foundations of some of the islands are for the most part fossil bones, and of animals that are at present inhabitants of warmer climes.

Must not this country then have been in a much milder situation when such immense multitudes of animals were bred, and lived and died, in it,—as they must have done? for it is impossible that a flood of waters could have wasted such great numbers of bones, as are now found in Siberia, from a far distant country. Astronomers have found that the precession of the equinoxes is about a degree in seventy-two years, and that the Poles of the earth are continually changing in that proportion; and that it will require 25,950 years before the North Pole will be directed to that point of the heavens which is vertical to it at present. Will not that account for Siberia being for a long space of time in a much warmer situation, when those animals whose bones are now found in a fossil state might have been bred, and lived and died in it? And it was wisely ordered by the great Creator, that every part of the earth should, in its turn, for a long time enjoy the benign influence of the sun. The obliquity of the ecliptic is found, by the observations of Tycho and Flamstead, to decrease about $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in 100 years; so that, in course of time, it will approach to the equator; and then there will be equal day and night throughout the world, as some believe they were before the flood,—when the earth was of one general temperature; and that animals of every kind might live in every part of the globe.

Ansty; Dec. 12, 1817.

C. HALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 263 of your Magazine for the present month, you have expressed a doubt whether the translations of the Scriptures, which are carrying on at Serampore, be made from the English version or from the originals. Those of your readers who are in the habit of perusing the Periodical Accounts of the Baptist Missionary Society, can be at no loss on this subject. Allow me to acquaint others, through the medium of your publication, that these oriental versions are not only the result of a careful examination of the Hebrew and Greek text, but that the variations found in the Samaritan Pentateuch, the Septuagint, the Syriac Version, &c. are noted; together with the opinions of the numerous critical writers of modern times. Most of these have a place in the library at Serampore; besides which, the missionaries have access to other valuable libraries in Calcutta, and especially to the translator's library, under the

the care of the Corresponding Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

In No. 27 of the Periodical Accounts, page 410, Dr. Marshman has given a detailed account of the mode adopted in conducting the Chinese translation; which I would transcribe, but am afraid that it would occupy too much room to be admitted into your pages. That document forms a complete answer to your enquiry, as far as the New Testament is concerned; and will, moreover, convince every candid reader, that the "rapidity" with which these translations have been produced, affords no ground to suspect their faithfulness or perspicuity.

As a farther proof of the deep interest which the Serampore missionaries take in the moral and intellectual improvement of our fellow-subjects in Asia, permit me to recommend to the notice of your readers a pamphlet lately transmitted from India, and published by Black, Parbury, and Allen, entitled, "Hints relative to Native Schools, together with the Outline of an Institution for their Extension and Management." The plan contained in it has been cordially approved by many distinguished characters in India, and can scarcely fail to recommend itself to all who feel for the happiness of their fellow-men.

Reading; Oct. 1817. J. DYER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is now growing in the Earl of Ilchester's park, at Melbury, in this county, an oak-tree that measures upwards of thirty feet in circumference, at about four feet distance from the ground. I measured it early last month, when it appeared in full vigour; so that I presume it has not yet attained its full growth. My friend, who pointed it out to me, says, "that there is not another oak-tree in the kingdom of equal bulk." Can any of your numerous readers say, whether this assertion be correct or not?

The tree is known by the name of, Billy Wilkins; but I could not ascertain why it is so called. J. GOUGER.

Sherborne, Dorset; Nov. 5, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INSTEAD of being surprised at the great increase of the crime of theft, the patient endurance of the poor, under their late dreadful privations, ought rather to excite the greatest applause. Those who are most severe, and approve

of prosecuting, to capital conviction, any poor wretch who had been driven to commit some petty theft, when in absolute want of bread for himself and family,—can form no idea of the tortures of continued hunger, never having experienced more of it than waiting, perhaps, an hour or two longer than usual for their dinner!

During the last twelve months, scarcely a week has passed without some wretched being dropping down in the streets in a dying state from starvation, or found suffocated in seeking warmth from the brick-kilns;* great numbers have been rescued from the canals and rivers, who confessed having been driven by want to self-destruction. Of all deaths, perhaps, that of hunger is the most painful; and, of all situations, that of experiencing it in a city in the midst of plenty, the most dreadful. The horrors of famine are feelingly described in a late publication, by a navy officer, who, in consequence of shipwreck, took to a boat, with ten other persons,—only seven of whom reached land. He expresses his astonishment, that any one can be restrained by the fear of punishment from seizing on food when pressed by hunger,—the dreadful effects of which on himself and fellow-sufferers he feelingly describes: their bodily sufferings were augmented by mental ones,—erroneous perceptions, indescribable horrors, occasional delirium, &c. The character of the wretched men underwent a complete change: the most worldly, benevolent, and humane, became selfish, unfeeling, and brutal;† every one eagerly watched for the death of a comrade, as affording the horrid means of appeasing hunger; and none of them would have scrupled to commit murder to obtain a morsel of food: all sense of moral rectitude was lost, and no one could be answerable for his actions.

A. C.

* Yet it is asserted, that all street-beggars are impostors. Coroners generally give verdicts to screen such dreadful cases from public animadversion; a true verdict was, however, lately given, in the case of a pauper in Bridewell prison: this poor creature, when emaciated by want and disease, had lain for several weeks on the damp floor, with a single blanket, (amid the noise, dirt, and confusion of a room crowded with wretched beings,) unable to eat the allowance of bread and water, till death, at last, put a period to his sufferings!

† See the accounts of the dreadful effects of famine on the French soldiers in Russia, in rendering them brutal and ferocious.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.
COTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

No. IV.

ESTIMATE OF THE LITERARY CHARACTER
OF THOMAS CAMPBELL, ESQ.

WE are disposed to think that the highest kinds of poetical genius may be divided into two classes—the *creative* and the *formative*; and that it may even be asserted that the compositions of the latter are in general the most interesting and delightful.

The *creative* endeavours to awaken particular trains of associations, by allusions never employed before; while the *formative* addresses our ordinary sympathies, and makes use only of those allusions and images which experience has fitted to them, with as much truth and certainty of effect, as the keys of the *piano-forte* are adapted to the strings. The productions of the one are justly called original; but the epithet of classical is alone appropriate to the compositions of the other. The former may be compared to the irregular melody of the æolian harp, awakened by impulses from the immediate breath of heaven; and the latter to that delicious music which is called forth from the instruments of the orchestra by the touch and practice of tasteful skill. Mr. Campbell belongs to the *formative* class; and we think, without any exception, merits to be placed at the head of it. Gray and Collins, to whom, of all his predecessors in the English language, he approximates the nearest, have distinctive peculiarities, that perhaps entitle them to be placed in the *creative*. But there is a crystalline perspicuity of manner, a musical perfectness of versification, and a variety in the imagery of the author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, which raise him eminently above either of the other two, whether we consider them by their works collectively, or by those particular poems to which his bear the closest resemblance—the *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*, or the *Dirge on Thomson*.

As the poetical temperament takes its character from local circumstances, more than any other cast of mind, an ingenious metaphysician might draw from the works of Mr. Campbell, a proof of the authenticity and originality of the poems of Ossian. For, although he was not a native of the same part of the Highlands, he was, from his earliest years, familiar with the same scenery, and with the notions and sentiments peculiar to the Celtic race. It is owing to this circumstance that he is so truly a

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national poet; for, strictly speaking, he is as such neither English nor Scottish; his feelings and modes of thinking being altogether tinged with the genius of the Gael. The force of this expression can only be properly understood by those who are acquainted with the qualities of the Highland character; a description of which is not only a desideratum in literature, but deserves the pen of a Tacitus.

It is, in our opinion, no slight proof of the Celtic spirit of the *Pleasures of Hope*, that all its finest and most touching incidents are those which are associated with circumstances that suggest ideas of a cloudy atmosphere, a wintry landscape, and the troubled waste of the ocean, contrasted with the purity of affection, the warmth of love, and the serenity of heroism—the noble qualities of the Highland heart opposed to the inhospitalities of the Highland climate.

The peculiarities of Mr. Campbell's poetry have, to the English reader, undoubtedly all the freshness of originality; nor does it detract, in the slightest degree, from his merits, that he feels, thinks, and expresses himself, like the bards of Selma. For, if he is full of their spirit, he is also rich in the knowledge of his own time. The Celtic melancholy is but the medium in which he imbeds the most beautiful conceptions of the poetry of all ages, and by which, as it were with a curious and elegant refraction, he renders them infinitely more delightful than in their original state.

It is an interesting biographical fact, that the first printed work of this exquisite poet was an imitation, not of the barbarous style of Macpherson's Ossian, but of the poetry of the Celtic Homer; and that it was published by a subscription among his school-fellows, at the boyish munificence of *two-pence*.

—But, although Mr. Campbell is so evidently a bard of the genuine bardish race, it is somewhat remarkable that he never attempts to excite that factitious interest which is produced by descriptions of departed manners and customs, and which can only be temporary, as the taste for such researches is but a fashion. Were any proof requisite of his pure and classical taste, we would adduce this as the most decisive, as we should certainly maintain his right to be placed at the head of the *formative* class of poets, by referring to the universality of the sympathies to which he appeals. Religion, heroism, parental affection; the love of freedom, of kindred, and of country,—in one sentence;—the limitless element

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of love, in all its purest modifications and chastest forms, is the theme of his pathetic inspirations; and, as such, they must afford delight in every age and climate, while man continues an admiring, an emulous, and a social, being. Mr. Campbell's peculiar modes of thinking show his rationality, rather than his genius: it is indeed no more a part of that than the language in which he has written.

But, while we entertain for his talents the most unfeigned respect, we ought not, on the present occasion, to omit noticing, that, with all his taste and skill, he has made one of the most remarkable failures in literature that we are acquainted with. There can be but one opinion as to the beauty of the ideas in his "Gertrude of Wyoming," and yet it has excited no comparative interest. It would, perhaps, be enough to allude merely to the circumstance, were we not convinced that it affords a more decided proof of the *formative* nature of his genius, than the most minute verbal examination of his works. The failure we think is owing to the bias of the author's imagination to localise his scenes, and to the descriptions being drawn from books, and not observation. Had he chosen his subject from some Highland legend, he would probably have surpassed all expectation; but, imposing on himself the effectless task of describing scenes and manners which he has never witnessed, he placed himself somewhat in the situation of a painter, who would attempt to give a portrait of an individual, in a view of a landscape, from description. He has, without question, expressed himself with infinite elegance, and he has chosen his images with great judgment; but the performance is a lifeless academical composition. He has drawn from busts and statues, and coloured according to the principles of a professor.

The works of Mr. Campbell are not numerous, they come to us

"Like angel visits, few and far between."

But they are so exquisite, with the exception alluded to, that we can scarcely wish he had written more, so unabated is the pleasure we derive from those he has already given.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for August, p. 34, as also in that for June last, p. 393, some inquiries and observations are made respecting the wind, or impetus,

of a cannon-ball; on which subject the following facts may not be without interest. The account of the two first the writer received immediately from the object affected by them, the late Sir James Wright, governor of Georgia.

In the siege of Savanna, by Count D'Estaing, in the year 1779, Sir James Wright was walking along what is called the *Bluff*, a high sandy bank of the river, during a violent cannonade, when he was struck down insensible by a double-headed shot which passed near him. He soon recovered his senses, nor was the smallest hurt, bruise, or impression of any kind to be perceived on any part of his body. On his becoming sensible, the first object that struck him was a woman standing over the body of her daughter, which the same shot had divided quite in two, about fifty yards before it passed Sir James. The mother and daughter had been standing in the door on the opposite side of their house from the French lines, the mother leaning on the daughter's shoulder, when the daughter dropped from under her arm, divided in two by the fatal shot. This was on the side of the town the most remote from the French lines; the shot must have passed through many objects, and was probably nearly exhausted when it passed Sir James Wright. Sir James was soon able to get under the Bluff, where he was safe till he could be conveyed home; and felt no lasting consequences from the accident.

The narration of the above, by Sir James Wright, introduced also the mention of another accident of the same nature, which had not long before happened to him. In going to resume his government, when the British had recovered a temporary possession of the province of Georgia, he, with his family, was carried out by Sir James Wallace, afterwards his son-in-law, in the Experiment frigate, with, I believe, some other vessels of war under his command. Those who remember the particular transactions of the American war, will recollect, that on this occasion Sir James, in the Chops of the Channel, fell in with some French frigates, which, when attacked, ran into Concale Bay and came to an anchor, thinking themselves secure in shoal-water and a lee-shore; but Sir James, with his characteristic impetuosity, dashed after them close in shore, attacked, made prizes of them, and sent them to a British port. This affair, undoubtedly brave and fortunate,

tonate, was set forth with great eclat at the time it happened, as contrasted with Admiral Keppel's imputed too-great caution from a lee-shore.—But to our purpose. During the engagement, Sir James Wright, an old man, about seventy years, was advised to keep below to encourage and keep up the spirits of his daughters; but with this Sir James could not comply, but would assist the captain on deck. While there, a ball passed so near him, that, though it did not touch him, he felt it very sensibly, and said, "That ball must have come very near, for I felt it on my face." A little after, the captain's eye happened to drop on Sir James; when he saw the blood running down his face and clothes, he said, "Sir James you are hurt, you bleed profusely." Sir James then went below, and it was found that his cheek was considerably scarified; but no further serious hurt appeared, nor any bad effects after the bleeding ceased.

The following instance was of more fatal event; it happened on-board Lord Duncan's ship, at the battle of Camperdown; and the present writer had it soon after that event from the Rev. Dr. Duncan, chaplain of that ship.

In the battle of Camperdown, a young man of the name of Balbirnie was appointed, in the sea phrase, to *cun* the ship into action; he was a kinsman of the writer's, as also of Dr. Duncan's, from whom he had the narration. The doctor, literally 'a tall fellow,' above six feet high, with spirit proportional, wished much to stand by his friend, the admiral, during the action, to assist in giving orders; but was earnestly requested to go below and assist the surgeons, who soon had their hands full. On leaving the deck, the doctor congratulated his kinsman on having the honor to *cun* the ship into action, with which honor Balbirnie himself seemed not a little pleased. The battle had not been long begun when Balbirnie was brought down among the wounded, but announced not to be hurt, but merely stunned. The doctor, as soon as he could leave the case in hand, went to his kinsman, who still lay insensible. He took hold of the breast of his clothes, and, shaking him, said, "Ho! Balbirnie, man, what's the matter with you?" But, alas! poor Balbirnie was gone for ever!

On examining the body, there was not the least wound, bruise, nor scar, to be found upon it. I think those who

were near him on the deck reported, that a large ball passed at some distance from his breast, and it is probable with such an impetus as entirely to paralyze the elasticity of the heart. I think, the probability is, that, in all cases of the kind, the effect is produced by shock or impetus; either from the violent revulsion, or recoil, of the displaced air: and that in parts where the vital organs are strong, resistive, or guarded, there is only a momentary shock or stun, as in the first instance mentioned above. But, where the organs approached are soft, elastic, or yielding, there, according to the violence of the shock, they may be partially, or entirely paralysed, or even dilacerated. In the present instance, it might have been interesting to have examined the heart and vitals, to have seen whether there was any disruption, or compression of the organs of life. But, in the midst of such a scene, it is no wonder this thought might not occur.

J. BROWN.

Barnwell, Northamptonshire;

Sept. 27, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WELL assured that your widely circulated miscellany is well calculated to give not only temporary but permanent publicity to whatever is inserted in it, I gladly comply with the request of a friend, who wishes me to write upon a subject not exactly within my province, but still of considerable general interest. It is the want of security to those who expend their money in agricultural improvements upon the land of others, owing to the uncertain tenures by which the lands are in general held. Bad as times have been for farmers from other causes, they have no doubt been rendered still worse by the want of an efficient cultivation; and the deficiency has been as much owing to the want of confidence in the honor and moderation of the landlord, as to gloomy prospects in other respects. Indeed, my friend tells me, that in his neighbourhood, he well knows of large sums of money being withheld that would have been judiciously expended within the last three years in agricultural improvements, had it not been for the want of this confidence; and I myself well know of several very industrious families being entirely ruined by an ill-placed confidence in the landlord.

Long leases have been highly commended by respectable authority, but

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long leases are liable to great objections, both on the part of landlord and tenant; and short leases are of no use. The thing requires nothing but a principle of equity to be constantly acted upon, and which would be of mutual advantage to the parties. The land and the rent agreed for are the undoubted property of the landlord; the value of all extraordinary improvements made by the tenant are, in equity, the property of such tenant, but the full return of extraordinary improvements are not to be had in one year; in those cases, then, where a tenant upon leaving a farm has not had an equitable return for such improvements, every principle of justice demands remuneration. There is nothing difficult to be understood or settled in this. I some time ago took a piece of land that wanted improvement; on engaging it, I expressed a doubt of being likely to hold it long enough to repay me for the improvements I thought necessary; the gentleman immediately made an offer, that in that case I should be paid what was reasonable,—the amount to be settled by arbitration: in a few years I gave it up, and I had awarded to me the amount of the last year's rent; I was satisfied and my landlord was benefited, for he would be able to let the land for double what I gave, in consequence of those improvements; and, were a principle of this kind constantly acted upon, it would do more to encourage agricultural improvements than all the other means put together: and it is, I repeat, only a principle of equity.

Another subject of great interest to the state is the alarming increase of the poor-rates; an increase that threatens, in a little time, to absorb the whole value of the landed property in this kingdom. That state must surely be wrong in which one part of its members are supported in a state of idleness for the want of employment; and that too when large tracts of lands remain uncultivated that might raise the necessaries of life, and large sums of money are sent out of the nation for the purchase of those necessaries. The root of the evil appears to me to be the enclosure and monopoly of all the lands, by which some have more land than they can cultivate, or procure the proper cultivation of; and others have no lands to cultivate. The necessaries of life being the produce of the earth, the obligation to impart to others the necessaries of life, except in cases of

sickness or infirmity, arises entirely from their being deprived of what was originally a common right and a common property; that is, land upon which the necessaries of life might be raised. The foundation of all wealth is industry and frugality,—wealth, in fact, being nothing but the difference of what our industry produces above what we expend: industry and frugality raise a nation, idleness and waste will bring it to ruin. The very principle of pauperism is that of improvident idleness and waste, for it takes from the pauper all the usual stimulants to industry and frugality, which are a desire of possessing property, local attachments, and the domestic affections; and, it to these can be joined a strong religious sentiment, the whole will be cemented and strengthened. Instead, then, of the visionary scheme of an *Owen*, (viz.) that of a common property, which would soon be found a common poverty, I would raise a superstructure of national prosperity upon the foundation of individual property in the land. Let every cottage in the kingdom have a large garden annexed to it,—if in the country, at least half an acre; let the occupant of such cottage be secured in the possession of such cottage and garden so long as the rent be paid, and no trouble or expense put upon the parish, except in cases of sickness, or incapacity to labour. Any person having the means of building a cottage, to be accommodated with land in any parish he may think proper to fix, upon paying the interest of a fair valuation;—the possession of a cottage and land to the amount of half an acre to give a parochial settlement, so long as such possession continues, but no longer. Close to where I sit there is a piece of waste land that gives a meagre support to a few hundred sheep, divided into small portions and cultivated to the fullest extent; and food might be raised upon it sufficient for a thousand human beings; and it would support the same number of sheep too. It is the support of the cottages that must ultimately support the throne; and some scheme to give a different kind of support to the lowest class of our society will be found absolutely necessary to the well-being of the state, if not to its very existence. If all the waste lands that have been enclosed within these last fifty years by the great freeholders, and appropriated to their own use, had been given out in small portions to the labourers and mechanics

of the land, who would have been injured by it? For, if A possesses a certain quantity of land and is obliged to give a part of the net produce for the maintenance of B, C, and D, he had much better give up a part of the land for that purpose, and avoid the trouble, anxiety, and risk, of cultivating it himself; and the labourer will cultivate it at less expense, and, with his own potato-garden, will certainly be a less burden to the state than if depending on parochial relief, will be more happy, and less likely to suffer from real want.

I received the following letter a few days since from a lunatic; and, though its contents are flattering to me, yet I trust you will not ascribe it entirely to vanity that I beg its insertion; for it strongly illustrates what I have advanced in several former numbers, on the bad system of our public asylums for the purposes of curing mental diseases; indeed the letter, with all its defects, sets the matter in a stronger light than I have done, or can do; yet no complaints are made of the managers or keepers, it only complains of what they cannot alter, that is, the system. With the letter I have taken no liberties but that of correcting the orthography of four words, and omitting the two proper names. The writer is about thirty-three years of age, and, for a third of this space at least, he has been employed as a very ingenious, a sober, and a very industrious artizan; and he has, as I am told, considerably improved his private fortune; but he has several times been afflicted with phrenetic insanity, and at other times with despondency; he has been twice discharged as recovered from Spring Vale, but in both instances he relapsed in a few weeks. On the latter occasion his friends thought it advisable to send him to a public asylum at a distance, where he could be kept at a small expense, and where they had every reason to expect his humane and attentive treatment, under the care of a regular physician; and where, in fact, he had recovered from a paroxysm of violent madness when a youth.

My dear Friend,
Sir,

Asylum,
Sept. 14, 1817.

It is with a mind almost distracted I sit down to address you with the sight of so many poor objects, and the different scenes which still tends to increase my complaint, as I am, naturally, of a very timid turn, which I find will increase upon me if I am not removed somewhere, to be in the open air, and to enjoy the fields,

where there is not so many poor objects, where I could enjoy a little more rational society: it would tend much more to my health and comfort; my complaint is a want of confidence in myself, owing to my weak state of nerves; certainly, being confined up in this place must tend to increase it. My friends have wrote to the doctor upon the subject of my being removed in the country, and he thinks it would not be proper at present, without an attendant. I certainly am as well as I shall be in this place, having nothing to do but to wander up and down from morning to night amongst a set of poor objects, which I cannot help watching and noticing. Another thing to be thought of is, as I probably never more may be fit for business, they of necessity must board me as low as they can. They pay fourteen shillings a week; now I think they, perhaps, would have no objection to paying couple shillings more, or so, to add to my comfort, as my health and defect in my eye-sight is in that state that I am not likely ever more to attend to business. I should very much wish to be with you, or somewhere near you, so that I could have an opportunity of doing a little in the fields, or garden, to pass away my time, as it is really miserable, indeed, being close confined amongst so many objects. Now I really am afraid you would not like to take me upon the terms as they might propose, should they like to have me so near them, as my complaint is likely to be permanent, from the weak state of my nerves. I should very much wish to be with you; I hope, my dear sir, you will do all you can for me, as I am certain, if I was placed under your care I should need no other doctor. I am certain that our people think they are doing the best for me, by placing me under a regular physician's hands: I do not take any physic; all I want is to be somewhere where I could enjoy the free open air and be more quiet, where I could amuse myself by doing a little work to pass away my time. Now I hope, my dear friend, you will do what you can for me: perhaps I may not be thought worthy of being removed; be that as it may, I cannot help my complaint, I believe it was what I brought into the world with me, and has still kept increasing. I shall be sending some things home in a few days, and I shall mention my having a desire to be with you. I am afraid they will have an objection to my being so near them, but I hope you will counterbalance all that; and pray do what you can for me, and explain the matter, as I should be much more happy to be with you, and the longer it is put off the more I shall be demurred with my confinement. If you can agree with them (which I hope you will,) there will be no need of any ceremony in fetching

fetching me away, as they may take me away any time. I must conclude, in hopes of soon being at Spring Vale.

From your obedient servant.

N.B. My hand is so unsteady I am afraid you cannot make out my writing.

I would answer your correspondent Q., who puts the query, whether the state of lunatics depends on the changes of the moon, by putting another query, (*viz.*) do the changes of the weather depend on the changes of the moon? My own observations have not enabled me to determine this point; I well know that it is a common opinion that they do, and I have often heard the story of a clergyman, who, upon being requested by his congregation to pray for a change of weather, told them, that it would be of no sort of use till the moon changed. I have, however, my doubts whether this is not one of our vulgar errors. Lunacy, being the excess of nervous disease, is certainly influenced by those changes in the weather that have an effect upon people of weak and irritable nerves; and I well remember hearing an intelligent keeper of a mad-house, forty years ago, say, "We shall have rain, —I can tell by these people making so much noise this morning." In answer to your correspondent, Fidelis, I beg to say, that I consider the parables of Scripture as illustrations of important truths that are not likely to leave improper impressions upon the thoughts of children; but I strongly object to all fictions or fables for the use of children, the morals of which are liable to be lost in the impression made by the tale. I recollect hearing a nurse read a fable of two cats talking to a child: when she had done, the child said, "Nurse, did cats talk in those days?" proving, that the only impression left was a falsehood; and surely the same moral might be conveyed without such a violation of the truth as the representation of cats talking; indeed, great objections may be urged against the use of any thing but simple truth in the education of children; at any rate, nothing should be presented to thoughts that are so very susceptible of wrong impressions, that is, contrary to the laws of Nature and Providence. T. BAKEWELL.

Spring Vale, near Stone;

Sept. 27, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I HOPE the society which has been suggested in your Magazine for the

discouragement of cruelty to the inferior animals will soon be established; I will immediately forward a subscription to it when I hear that it is begun. In the mean time I wish to call the attention of your readers to an account of the practice of the most atrocious cruelties on dogs, which I met with in Mr. Sanmarez's "Principles of Physiological and Physical Science," page 8. When I read it, I was so extremely distressed and shocked by it, that my first impulse was to tear out the sheet and throw it into the fire, that I might never again endure the pain it had given me: I did not, however, do so; but I resolved never again to look at the account. I will now force myself to do so, and to copy it, in the hope that it may excite a degree of attention and indignation, which may have some effect in preventing the repetition of such barbarity.—"I procured several large dogs," says one of these gentlemen, "and, after removing the sternum, or breast-bone, of each, and exposing to view the trunks of the pulmonary arteries and veins, &c."—But another, and he by far the most eminent of all, after going through the preliminary operation of cutting the parietes of the thorax, and sawing the ribs, and exposing to view the organs which it contains, says, "I have repeated this experiment several times upon several animals, and commonly for half an hour at a time, which was sufficient to allow me to make my observations with coolness and accuracy; it was curious to see, in the first part of the experiment, the coronary arteries turn darker and darker; but, on blowing air into the lungs, the blood gradually resumed the florid red. I cut and sliced off a piece from the lungs, and found that the colour of the blood which came from the wound corresponded with the above effect," &c.—I should not have dwelt upon this subject, had I not known that the practice of torturing animals among young men is become, of late, very much the fashion. Such are the tender mercies which they have for themselves, that, to take away from the poor creatures the only consolation left them—the power of expressing by their cries the anguish which they suffer, they first begin by cutting and dividing the recurrent branch of the *parvagus*, which subserves to the motion of the tongue and lower jaw, and, by that means, prevent the animal from howling.

I hope, Sir, you will not leave out any of these horrible details; if such things,

things are commonly done, it is fit they should be known, and the public voice will decide whether they ought to be continued. For myself, I declare, I am struck with less horror by many murders, than by the thoughts of this dreadful manner of providing beforehand, that no movement of humanity shall be allowed to rise in the hearts of these young devisers and observers of long-protracted agony. C. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE system of Bell and Lancaster, about which so much noise has been made as a new invention, is necessarily as old as the invention of reading and writing. A modern, who has read no further than the newspapers and the romances of the day, may imagine, perhaps, that pens, ink, and paper, have been the regular media of instruction since the days of Adam; and he gapes with astonishment to find that all these are modern inventions, that the ancients wrote with a skewer dipped in a dark composition upon skins, with a bodkin upon the papyrus and leaves of the palm-tree, &c., and scratched letters upon waxed surfaces; that they taught their children, as the least expensive way, to learn to make figures and letters on a sanded floor or board, and of course to read them in the same way. The grouping fifty, or one hundred, to do the same thing at the same time, is nearly all that is new, or can be new, in this marvellous invention of modern times, and even that is to be suspected; for was it more unnatural for the ancients to teach their children to read and write in groupes, than to teach them the manual and gymnastic exercises in groupes, which we know they did? We are far from disparaging the system, falsely called "of Bell and Lancaster;" on the contrary, it claims our homage and respect from its antiquity, and proves, that, after all our fine theories of instruction, we are at last obliged to confess the best to be the good old plans of the ancients. The system, (if it be worthy of the name), has been practised from time immemorial amongst the Hindoos, and all the nations of India; and the following extract will prove that it was made known in Europe upwards of two centuries ago:—

"To teach their children to write, they (the Maldives, where the author was then a prisoner), have wooden boards, made on purpose, well polished and

smooth. They strew these boards over with fine sand, and then with a bodkin they trace the letters, and make their children imitate them, effacing as they go on, and thus doing without paper."—*Voyage aux Indes-Orientales en 1601, par François Peyrard de Laval; new edition, p. 135.*

Let us now leave Messieurs Bell and Lancaster to discuss their pretensions to an invention several thousand years old, and turn to the squabbles of two other inventors. Who has not heard of Pestalozzi,—the good, the virtuous, the inventive Pestalozzi?—His name has resounded throughout Europe; one monarch, Charles IVth. (unkinged by the filial piety of the illustrious petticoat-embroiderer, Ferdinand VIIth.), established Pestalozzi's school in his capital, and made his own sons study in it, where they learnt all sorts of perfections, which at present cast such a lustre on the royal house of Spain. Another sovereign, (Alexander I. emperor of all the Russias), has knighted him; and behold the modest Pestalozzi at the pinnacle of glory; when another inventor, the indefatigable Abbé Gualtier, takes the liberty humbly to represent to master Pestalozzi, that, with all his virtue and inventions, he is only a paltry plagiarist, and that all his system is but a clumsy copy of his own, disguised and worked up to prevent its being recognized.

The Abbé has long been wishing M. Pestalozzi to detail his plan in writing, in order to make his charges tangible. M. Jullien, a very respectable man, and the friend and pupil of M. Pestalozzi, has at length done this,—rather unwittingly, we confess,—for he had swallowed all his good master taught him, and looked no farther. The Abbé only waited for this, and pounces on him directly in the Journal of Education, published by the French Society of Elementary Instruction, for July last.

We will confine ourselves (says the Abbé,) exactly to the facts exposed by M. Jullien, and those that we have exposed ourselves; and, as we shall be careful to furnish material proofs of all we shall advance, we think no one can see any thing in this article but equity and impartiality.

Three things are to be considered in a method of education:—

1. The basis or fundamental principle of the method.
2. The general means for the application of the principle.
3. Peculiar means.

It

It is above thirty years since that the Abbé Gualtier conceived the first idea of taking analysis as the basis of a method of education. It was well known that analysis was the only sure and certain means of learning any thing; but until then it had appeared so difficult to apply it to education, that no person thought of undertaking it, or at least no one dared to do it. Nothing is longer, drier, or more fastidious than analysis in itself; and it was necessary, either to renounce the idea of employing it, and consequently that of having good methods, or to find a means of disguising it under an agreeable and attractive form, without making it lose any of its advantages.

The Abbé Gualtier, profiting by the advice of ancient and modern philosophers, at first applied himself to transform the study into a real amusement; he wished, as Montaigne says, to strew the path with leaves and flowers. Knowing afterwards how to excite the curiosity of children properly, who are naturally so anxious to learn to satisfy that curiosity, to keep it alive and adapt it properly to the duration of each exercise, seasoning with a gentle gaiety these same exercises, he was at length enabled to make, of a lesson, a real party of pleasure for his pupils.

Nov. 1817.

J. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during a THIRD TOUR in NORTH WALES; by MISS HUTTON, of BENNETT'S-HILL, near BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER XIII.

Caernarvon; Aug. 30, 1799.

My dear brother,

I HAVE had the satisfaction of seeing the devotion of the Methodists of North Wales, if not at its highest pitch, yet at a degree of extravagance sufficiently striking. When I entered their crowded chapel, the service was almost ended, and the preacher was pronouncing, with the greatest energy of voice and violence of gesticulation, short sentences, which the congregation repeated, in a murmuring cadence. When his part was finished, theirs began. At first, the roar was universal, but it subsided by degrees, and the multitude became spectators, while ten or twelve of the most inspired were actors. Each of these repeated some particular sentence that he had caught, and all roared out the same monotonous tune, till they had worked themselves up into a frenzy;

flinging about their arms, clapping their hands, rolling their heads, swinging their bodies, and, at intervals, jumping, at least a dozen times together.

The jumpers were chiefly in pairs, and held each other by both hands. I observed, that women paired with women; and men with men. It would not have been quite decorous to have done otherwise, as some of their gestures were very familiar. When a couple of men came across a couple of women, they shook hands, as brothers and sisters in the Lord Jesus; but I believe their heavenly love was so sincere, at the moment, that no other sentiment could find a place in their breasts.

When I first witnessed this scene, I felt amazement, mixed with horror. The yell was insupportable: I seemed surrounded by lunatics, in their most outrageous paroxysm. These feelings, in some degree, yielded to pity; and my next concern was, for my watch and my purse. Recollecting, however, that I was in Wales, I did not trouble myself to feel if they were safe. My ignorance of the language added to the strangeness of the scene. I imagined, from the hideous tones, that the people were bewailing their sins, and imploring forgiveness of Almighty God; but I afterwards understood that they were chaunting songs of triumph, believing themselves his favorite children.

The exertions of the preacher had thrown him in a bath; he sat some time with a handkerchief thrown over his head, to prevent his taking cold, viewing the pranks of the demon he had raised; and then stole silently off. When the friends of the performers imagined that they had given sufficient proofs of inspiration, they led them to his house; and I was told, that he would spend some hours in bringing them back to their sober senses.

It is not often that the Methodists are raised to this degree of frenzy; but the present orator was a very popular man, and had spared no pains to work upon their passions.

I have made a trip to the island of Anglesey. When I entered the park of Lord Uxbridge, I thought myself on hallowed ground, and looked around me, with a scrutinizing eye, expecting every moment to see some monument of the religion of my ancestors rise before me. When we had walked a quarter of a mile through the woods, I pointed

to a green hill, too regular to be natural, and cried, "What is that?" It was the *carnedd*, the sepulchre of some distinguished Briton. The *carnedd* is composed of the stone of the country, hewn into small angular pieces; the interstices are so filled with grass, that the whole has the appearance of turf; and the soil has accumulated to such a degree as to afford nutriment to four or five moderate oaks.

From hence we continued our way through the wood, which led us near the back of Plas Newyd, the magnificent house of Lord Uxbridge. The stables are an imitation of a castle; they are adorned with battlements and turrets; and, I suppose, are much admired. I like them not. No person is a greater admirer of real castles than myself. No one has viewed those of Harlech, Conwy, and Caernarvon, with more veneration and delight; but bulk and strength are so essential to this kind of buildings, that all imitations of them are paltry.

Nearly opposite the stables is the *cromlech*; it is composed of one huge, rude stone, supported by five others. One or two more supporters lie prostrate on the ground. Adjoining to the *cromlech* is another, of the same kind, but smaller. The soil has lodged in the hollows of both, and fern, wild geranium, and other plants, have taken possession of them.

While I looked with awe on the works of man that had lasted, perhaps, two thousand years, and figured to myself the white-robed Druids and their smoking fires, my heart recoiled at the idea that, on this very altar, my fellow-creatures, possibly my progenitors, had been sacrificed by the dictates of a barbarous religion.

The scenery, a venerable wood, is proper for the subject; but the predecessors of Lord Uxbridge committed a grand mistake, when they planted ash-trees, instead of oaks; and his lordship, not sensible of the error, has planted sycamores. By oaks, the native produce of our islands, and their pride, these sacred remains of antiquity were once surrounded; and I still consider, as an appendage to the *cromlech*, all other wood profane.

I have also been at Llanberis. In this country, as in most others, Nature lets herself down softly. After producing tremendous mountains, she forms rocky hills, and then broken ground. The road across the latter, which, two

years ago resembled an ill-paved street, is now the best of the way. Each year does something to facilitate travelling in Wales. The pass over the hills is called *Cwm y Glo*, the hollow of fire; and, as we descended on the other side, we saw two ranges of lofty mountains, with the lakes of Llanberis in the bottom.

Having deposited our horses in a barn, at *Cwm y Glo*, we entered the boat of Richard Williams, who, as well as his wife, was armed with a pair of oars. I felt some difficulty in trusting myself to the care of a female rower, but the man assured me that she was as strong and as skilful as himself, and I saw no reason to doubt it. I also recollected Pennant's Margaret Evans, who used to wrestle and hunt on these mountains, and fiddle and row on these lakes, and was satisfied with my present conductor.

Having rowed about half a-mile, along a narrow channel, a sheet of water opened, two miles and a-half in length, and nearly a mile in breadth. This fills the whole space between the mountains.

At the end of this lake the lands project again, and form a narrow channel, over which is thrown a neat, light, wooden bridge, resting upon piers of slates, and secured with rails. We passed under the centre. Above the bridge, the water was so shallow that the man got out of the boat and hauled it up against the current.

Opposite this division of the two lakes is an opening between the mountains on the right, sprinkled with cottages and trees; and, on the left, in two different hollows, are cottages, with each a small spot of green. One of these is a farm, for which the tenant paid thirty shillings a year; but his landlord has lately raised his rent to five pounds, and it is said the man will be ruined. Sheep and goats were basking on the rocks; but these goats are never milked. They are wild, and yield their owner no other advantage than their flesh and skins—when he can catch them.

At the entrance of the second lake, on the right, and on a high, round, projecting rock, stands Dolbadern castle, a large "ivy-mantled tower." What could have been its use it is difficult to conceive. I should think it too small to have defended this pass into the mountains; and, as to a watch-tower, it is cut off from all created objects by the mountains above and the lakes below.

The upper lake of Llanberis is a mile and a-half long, and three-quarters of a mile broad; but it is deeper than the lower, that being only fourteen fathoms in depth, and this, in the deepest part, twenty. The boundaries of the upper lake are higher than those of the other. Crib Coch, one of the mighty sons of Snowdon, fills the whole of the right side, and of the vale beyond it. Along his side is one of the ascents to Snowdon, and, by far, the most difficult. I traced it, with aching eyes. Crib Coch, however, is not his tallest son. The highest, and almost the rival of his father, is Crib y Distil. I think I am now acquainted with the whole family.

On the left of the upper lake of Llanberis I saw a slate quarry, high up the mountain, and the road by which the slates are brought down to the water. The method of conveying them is by small carts, drawn by one horse before, and stopped by another behind. To me, the destruction of the poor animals appeared inevitable; I thought they could not escape being precipitated into the lake. But, it seems, that a different fate awaits them—they are only killed by the labour.

We landed at the extremity of the upper lake, on a level green, about half a mile in breadth, from mountain to mountain; and about the same in length, from the water to a ledge of prodigious rocks that join the mountains together, and seem to say that man shall go no farther. Welsh men and Welsh horses do get over this barrier; I was obliged to keep within it. On the level spot, above-mentioned, is situated the village of Llanberis, consisting of eight houses and a church; the church is lowly without, and gloomy within; we entered it, and found about a dozen boys reading Welsh; the clergyman followed us, and began a conversation, by observing, that it was an old church. I beg his pardon, not suspecting his profession, by his blue coat, silk handkerchief, and brown stockings; we made some slight assent to his remark, and he retired. I feel remorse and regret; remorse, for having failed in the respect due to his situation; and regret, at having missed the information he could have afforded us.

We regarded, with great curiosity, this humble village, almost cut off, by lakes and mountains, from communication with the rest of the world. We then entered its principal inn; for there are two. As guests above the common

rank, we were shewn into the parlour—a parlour, whose walls and floor were of black, rugged stone; whose top was rafters; whose only light came through a few very small panes of glass; whose partition wall was a mat; and whose furniture consisted of one table, two chairs, and a plank, supported by slates.

The good woman of the house uttered and repeated the word, "Welcome!" spread a table-cloth; brought a jug of beer out of an adjoining pantry, (for cellar she had none;) shewed us butter and brown bread; and, by the boatman, our interpreter, offered us eggs. We declined her civility, though we paid her for it; having brought wine and cold provisions with us.

The general road between Cwm y Glo and Llanberis is on the lakes, and slates are daily carried along them in boats; but there is another, which, instead of winding down Cwm y Glo, runs on the side of the mountain, on the right of the lake, at a frightful height above the water. I took the pains to trace it the whole of the way. It is now so much improved that a gig may travel along it; but, till lately, it was terrible, even to the Welsh. It was, in some places, so narrow, that, when two horses met, the riders were obliged to dismount; and one hauled his horse up the side of the mountain, whilst the other led his on the brink of the precipice. In other places, it went up and down steps of native rock. An English horse has been seen to stop and tremble before he could be made to pass it. On a dreadful windy day, between two and three years ago, a poor woman left Llanberis on horse-back, intending to go to Caernarvon market; neither she nor her horse were ever heard of more; it was supposed that they were blown down one of the precipices and swallowed up by the lake.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent W. may be right in his endeavour to substantiate the intended privileges of medical men: I trust he will likewise endeavour to inculcate a reform of medical charges, as well as abilities; for, it is most notoriously known, that they are frequently, too frequently, so exorbitant, as hardly to admit of a poor person soliciting advice, to ease the excruciating pangs of disease.

In the town where I have occasionally resided,

resided, there is no dispensary, or public institution for their relief; and I strenuously assert, and can adduce many facts, that, from the amazing charges of practitioners, thousands have been prevented from applying for medical assistance, and have fallen victims to such interested and mercenary motives; nay many, even in the medium sphere of life, have been driven to seek relief and advice from those who are not regularly licensed exorbitants. As the future profession are to be men of learning and profound erudition, I trust they will likewise be men of humanity and moderation. I do not mean to say they are not to be repaid for the great expenses and application necessary for them to fulfil the duties of their profession: let them have (as it is well known, the intrinsic value of the component parts of their medicines is not very great,) a regular price-list to charge by, to be approved and regulated by the College of Surgeons and Physicians.—I have a family of four children, and, until I grew wiser by experience, I annually paid twenty or thirty pounds for their little ailments, for which I now get medicine at a neighbouring druggist's for about as many shillings. In fact, I have generally found this class of men, if they are clever and masters of their business, fully adequate to prescribe in any minor cases; and, in more serious, I apply to a physician, and take them the prescription. I was induced to adopt this system, from not being able, from pecuniary motives, as well as a wish not to support imposition by paying to the amount of thirteen shillings per day, (as I have done, in a case of slight inflammation of my eyes), what has since been supplied by the druggist with equal efficacy for as many pence. If W. can work a reformation in this respect, as well as in improving the capability of the profession, he will be entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the community at large.

C. H.

Ipswich; Oct. 14, 1817.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

PERMIT me to cast my mite into the treasury. The plans of Mr. Owen have only astounded those who are for ever skimming the surface of things, and who, of course, obtain little else besides froth. It is evident, to those at all acquainted with the philosophical writers of the last twenty-five years, from what sources Mr. Owen has drawn; whether he has improved upon

former speculations, is a question which will be answered differently by different persons; depending upon the views which are taken of a plan at once so novel and extraordinary to the uninitiated as to have obtained for him the terms of a speculatist and a visionary. That Mr. Owen ought to have improved upon previous theories I admit; that he has improved, I am very much inclined to believe. Perhaps one of his greatest errors has been in inviting the discussion of his plans by a popular assembly. To lay the axe to the root of that mighty personage—Self, has been an Herculean task in all ages; and it is to be feared that, advanced as we suppose ourselves to be in knowledge, the science of self-government is still in its infancy. We have, it is true, preachers and teachers, in season and out of season, in the church and in the conventicle; but I am afraid that too many of our professors teach every thing and any thing except a dereliction of self.

When a few choice spirits of the year 1794, warm from the groves of Rhedycina and Granta, projected a scheme of Pantisocracy in the back settlements of America, and even were about to take actual measures for its accomplishment (having, for one thing, in order thereto, thrown all the books which they possessed into a common stock), they little thought, upon an abandonment of their design, that, in a quarter of a century, in this very country, the germ of such a scheme would be ready to burst under the fostering care of an Owen! These warm-hearted and warm-headed youths were not only zealous in the cause of Pantisocracy, but they were also eager in defence of the liberties of mankind, and lifted high their voices against oppression. Where are they now?

"Some to the grave are gone; some far away;

Some in the house of pride have hid their heads;

And some, in strange obliquity of heart,
Have spurned us from them."

I know and am well aware that some of these fiery youths have characterized those days and those opinions, as "of woe, self-solaced in her dreamy mood;" but not so every one who thought with them at that time; and, thanks to the genius of consistency, there are those who can yet look back and not blush at their opinions. Nothing violent can be lasting;

"The flower which blossoms earliest fades the first."

2 S 3

Mr.

Mr. Owen, how much soever he might desire the co-operation of such minds, can hardly expect it: nor, perhaps, would such co-operation be desirable. Of all men in the world, those who are usually denominated men of genius are the most unfitted, by the very nature of their minds, for such co-operation. The assistance which, it appears to me, Mr. Owen wants (and which I trust and believe he will not fail to find, if it be not found already,) is of men whose minds are at once well-informed, steady, and consistent; men whose minds have nothing meteoric about them; who are not to be intimidated by unforeseen obstacles, nor to be hurried on in their career, either by unexpected success, popular clamour, or the applause of listening and only listening millions; men who can look both upon the applause and censure of the multitude with the same indifference; and whose only satisfaction must and ought to be the conviction that they are acting right. It has been said, that, in order to carry into effect such plans as Mr. Owen has promulgated, the head and heart of such a man as Mr. Owen is required; and some have even gone farther, and said, that no one but Mr. Owen himself, can carry his plans into effect. But I have no such opinion of either Mr. Owen or his plans. Mr. Owen knows too well the imperfection of human nature to suppose that his plans, even under his own immediate inspection and direction, do not partake of that imperfection; and, so far from other minds joining in co-operation with him, becoming injurious to his cause, there is every reason to believe, if his coadjutors be properly chosen, that they will, that they must, materially assist him. One of the fundamental errors in the present constitution of, I believe I may say, almost every civilized society, at least in Europe, is that of laying down a set of rules or laws by which the society is to be guided, without any reference to the very probable alteration which time and circumstances are perpetually generating, so as to render those rules, those laws, in the progression of events, and the diffusion of knowledge, not only injurious to the well-being of the society, but even oppressive and tyrannical in their operation. Mr. Owen is too well aware of this truth to need being reminded of it: and, if those who oppose him were rightly to reflect upon and digest it, they would, I feel persuaded, be much less disposed to consider his plans as vision-

ary, merely because they either do not comprehend them, or because a close habit of observing mankind has enabled him to outstrip them in the knowledge necessary for the correction of many errors, which have grown up with our civilization to an enormous height. That he who is not intelligible is not intelligent, is a truth to which I feel inclined to assent; but the proposition presupposes, that the person to whom we address our intelligence, possesses the ability to comprehend it, or he cannot be a judge: we must not therefore assume, because Mr. Owen has not made himself comprehended by the mass of mankind, that he is not comprehensible.

To strike at once at the root of self—to propose plans which must, in their ultimate effect, overthrow all our present ideas and arrangements of property, both collective and individual, is so repugnant to the vulgar and commonly-received notion of things, as to overwhelm the mass of mankind at once, alarm and astound others, and gratify the self-love of no one; away must vanish ambition, titles, and wealth; fame and power must become the idols of a dream, and the false tinsel which we now call happiness, will pass like a morning mist.

The essence of Mr. Owen's system is peace; good-will towards men is the corner-stone of the building. Violence of every kind, both mental and corporeal, is repugnant to it: there is therefore nothing to be apprehended on this account. It will be said that other systems teach us peace and good-will towards men: I know they teach them, but do the votaries of those systems practise them? we know they do not, or, if they do, the practice is confined to the favoured few within the several pales. Mr. Owen's system is universal—it embraces the whole family of man. Another objection has been urged with considerable force; and I am afraid that it has contributed to prevent the cordial co-operation of many persons, otherwise well disposed towards the amelioration of the present deplorable state of society; and this objection is, the apprehension of arming a government with more power, believing that more power is confided to it already than it has the talent to wield. There is plausibility in the argument; but I think mere plausibility. If such plans could by any possibility have been proposed in the dark ages, before the sun of printing diffused its warm and invigorating rays throughout Europe; when every chieftain was a despot, and

and kings knew no law but their own will or the sword, the argument might be good; not so now. We cannot long be deceived by our governors in those things of vital importance to us; the diffusion of knowledge is too general to permit it. We see myriads of our fellow creatures in a most deplorable state—it is our duty to rescue them from that state if we have the power so to do; and, if the assistance of the government will render our efforts more effectual, it is our duty to accept it. If an individual had, by some accident, fallen into a river, and I, a passenger on the banks of that river, found I could not extricate that individual from his peril without the assistance of a person passing on the same banks, whose character I knew, and who might, in all probability, so misrepresent my interference as to do me much personal mischief, shall I therefore refuse the assistance of such a person, and leave the unfortunate individual to perish? The answer is obvious. But I would say more; a considerable difference of opinion must, and always will, prevail in a state where knowledge is so generally diffused as it is in these islands. There will be a difference in religion as well as in politics; and it would be the height of uncharitableness and ill-nature to suppose that there are not well-disposed men in many situations of dignity both in the church and the state, whose struggles with their own minds, and perhaps with their colleagues, would, if known, read us a very useful lesson. I cannot quit this part of the subject without strongly recommending that degree of practical forbearance which compromises no opinion, which sanctions no wrong.

The subject is an animating one, and I find this letter is extending itself imperceptibly; I will therefore conclude, for the present, by wishing a speedy progress might be made to that time

—“When the glad slave shall lay down
His broken chain—the tyrant lord his
crown—

The priest his book—the conqueror his
wreath;—

When, from the lips of truth, one mighty
breath

Shall, like a whirlwind, scatter in its
breeze

The whole dark pile of human mockeries;
Then shall the reign of mind commence on
earth;

And, starting resch, as from a second
birth,

Man, in the sunshine of the world's new
spring,
Shall walk transparent like some holy
thing.”

London, Oct. 8.

Lalla-Rookh.

J. JENNINGS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I MAY inform your correspondent R. N. p. 208, that I have been very much afflicted with the rheumatism for many years, and have tried almost every thing in the *Materia Medica* that is recommended for its cure, without having found the least relief from any of them; but I have since received great benefit from making that excellent, cheap, (and the almost only untaxed) article—*aqua pura*, my constant beverage; and, after long experience, I can give a decided opinion, that the best remedy and almost certain preventive of rheumatism (supposing there is no particular exposure to inclement weather) is, to abstain from tea and coffee, and from all fermented liquors; and to make *aqua pura*, with milk and whey, the only beverage.

I am still so delicate, that, if I were to take a couple of cups of tea, or two glasses of wine, and go immediately into the air, if the weather were at all cold, or even into a cold passage, I should be seized with rheumatism: and what takes place so directly in a weak constitution, must have the same tendency on a stronger one, though the effect would not be immediately apparent.

I have found, as well as your correspondent, D. S. p. 203, that the modern liquid blackings are very injurious to leather; and I will give him a receipt for making a blacking which will produce as good a polish on boots and shoes as any of the patent blackings, and which tends, I believe, in some degree, to preserve the leather, certainly not to destroy it.

Take— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of ivory-black,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of treacle,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oil,
1 pint of good (better distilled) vinegar;

To be well mixed.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Nov. 5th, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the new coinage seems to have attracted public attention, you will oblige me by inserting the following plan for improving the present scale

of

of our coins. You will see that it is founded on the idea of decimal division, a principle that has been acted upon by the more enlightened of our neighbours,—the French and Anglo-Americans,—both in the division of their coins, and also of their weights and measures; and found to be attended with great convenience. It is here proposed that the standard or unit from which all the coins are derived shall be the present shilling, and the others as in the following table:—

Gold.	Value.
Sovereign, or double pound ..	20 shillings.
Pound	10 shillings.

Silver.	
Half pound, or crown piece ..	5 shillings.
Quarter pound, or half crown	2½ shillings.
Shilling	10 pence.
Half shilling	5 pence.

Copper.	
Quarter shilling	2½ pence.
Penny	10 farthings.
Half penny	5 farthings.
Quarter penny	2½ farthings.
Farthing.	

Thus, to introduce the decimal system, it would be only necessary to estimate the pound at ten, instead of twenty, shillings; to raise the value of the copper-penny to one-tenth, instead of one-twelfth, of a shilling; and to issue a new coinage of farthings. I am well aware, that these proposed innovations, however useful, will be considered wholly unnecessary by those whose practice it is to set themselves against all innovations of every kind; and who foolishly suppose, that it is utterly impossible to improve on the *good old way* of our forefathers. The sensible and well-informed, however, will easily perceive the advantage of such an arrangement, — which would render much easier all kinds of money-calculations: even the common process of addition would be wonderfully simplified. Nor would the smallness of the farthing be any solid objection to this scheme; but, on the contrary, an argument in its favor: for this coin would be a great convenience to the poor, and would soon become extremely useful in retail trade.

What objection then remains? Will it be said, that the imitation of revolutionary practices will facilitate the introduction of revolutionary principles? Shall the lamentable excesses of the French continue for ever to operate like scare-crows, to frighten and deter us from every just and reasonable principle of thought or action? Or shall we not

rather, by one slight effort, throw off the stigma which, on this account, is otherwise likely to affix to our national character, and shew, at least, that we are not the last to profit by a real improvement.

Salisbury.

T. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION of OBJECTIONS to the THEORY which ASCRIBES the PHENOMENA of FALLING BODIES on the SURFACE of the EARTH, to the MOTIONS of the EARTH as a PLANET; by CAPEL LOFFT, ESQ.

XXV.

IT is strange that *this*, of all terms, should be rejected by the advocates for a continuity of corporeal impulse; for, on that hypothesis, it is as literally true as if they were drawn by a wire or cord toward each other, or driven back by an interposed bar, urged from one against the other. If it be a chain of corporeal movements, every part of which, to whatever distance, is in contact with the next, the action must be either attraction or impulsion;—impulsion if the force acts from the circumference of its sphere of activity, and is directed to the centre; attraction, if from the centre, directed toward the circumference. If one body had no motion, and the other moved toward it, this might be the effect either of attraction or impulsion; it might attract B, or B be driven onward toward it. If several bodies were continually approaching each other, with no sensibly-predominant central force, this phenomenon would indicate impulsion: but, where bodies move toward a centre—as projectiles on the earth's surface, or planets toward the Sun; and where, as sensibly it is in the latter case, the central body moves also, but in an exceedingly less degree, toward them—this tendency to a common centre will be expressed with less incongruity to the phenomena by the term attraction than perhaps by any other. Nor do I see that, on the Newtonian system itself, it has more tendency to mislead than chemical affinity of bodies, and other terms, in which the imperfection, both of ideas and language, compels the adoption of metaphorical expressions.

XXVI.

It may be abundantly difficult or impossible, on any corpuscular hypothesis of continued contact, to account for this fact—that there should be at least eleven primary spheres or worlds, besides the SUN, of amazingly different densities and magnitudes, at astonishing distances, and

and accompanied respectively by at least eighteen secondary planets—twenty-nine in the whole—beside an unknown number of comets, of which about ninety, already ascertained, appear to have *distinct* orbits, intersecting the planetary orbits with various degrees of obliquity; that these, and the most *central* body—the sun, should *all tend to each other*; that they should all describe, for ages, at least as to the principal planets, revolving circuits with respect to the sun, and the secondary planets with reference, at the same time, to their *primaries*; the other planets in orbits nearly circular, the comets, nearly all in *ellipses* of very great, but exceedingly *various*, *eccentricity*; that they should many, and there is great reason to be persuaded *all*, have *rotatory* motion also; and that these, so wonderfully regular, constant, and complex revolutions, should be ascribed to a *corpuscular* chain of *continued* action, through an extent, the diameter of which is at least twelve or fourteen *thousand millions of miles*—near two thousand millions to the *Herschelian* planet, *hundreds of millions* between the principal planets; and the *minimum* of known distance, that between the earth and the moon, about *ten* times the circumference, or *thirty* times the *diameter*, of the earth. And that this force should be acting at the *same time* in *contrary* directions—approaching the *planets* to the *Sun*, and the sun to *them*: and that it should act without any sensible resistance yet discovered; merely according to the ratio and direction of the original *projectile* and *centripetal* forces.

All *material continuous* impulse, applied hypothetically to the solution of the movements of *such* a system, only introduces inextricable confusion and the most striking inconsistency.

XXVII.

It is one thing to say, that *these* movements are in the *ratio* of the material masses and distances; and quite another to say, that they are movements *BY* matter *directly* acting on matter.

XXVIII.

And when, by way of reply to the sixth *objection*, *attraction* and *gravitation* are supposed to be *dreams* of the middle age, growing out of the schools of *astrology* and *magic*, of kin to the *ghosts* of *Shakspeare*, and the occult *sympathies* of the days of *superstition*; the fact is the *direct contrary*. As prejudice and superstition have been gradually diminished, Reason and Philosophy, founded

on experience,* have prevailed: and with these the *Newtonian Gravitation*. *Attraction* is a term which Newton expressly states that he uses as finding it in use in speaking of other mutual tendencies; without meaning more by it than that bodies are *caused* to approximate, or *tend* to each other—*whatever* be the cause of that tendency.

XXIX.

As for the *impiety* of supposing *gravitation* to be the *immediate* effect of *omnipotence*, nothing is *less* philosophical than these reciprocal criminations.

There *must* be a *first* cause: there cannot be an *eternal series* of *secondary* causes; and secondary are all those which cannot account for the origin of those movements, and other phenomena which we find in Nature. *This first* cause must be the DEITY. To find a simple, constant, universal principle, connected with all effects in the sensible universe, is to have ascended, as to that principle, to the *head* of *secondary* causes. To find a *mechanical* cause for such a principle as *Gravitation*, would be to find it, not absolutely simple, but *compounded*. And as that is entirely contrary to all phenomena, it is not absurd and impious, but the contrary, to refer *Gravitation* to the immediate will, the incessant and omnipresent energy, of the DEITY. One indication more of its being so is, that no evidence exists which can distinguish it as being *successive*, and not every where *universally instantaneous*, through the *immensity* of space.†

XXX.

Where there can be no other *physical* cause inferred from the phenomena, to the Cause of *all causes* we rightly and necessarily resort.

XXXI.

It is then asserted, that the affections of bodies moved *without* contact must *all* be produced by the different actions

* I use the word "*experience*," rather than "*experiment*," because in other arts and sciences the investigator *makes* his experiments, and may sometimes bend them, unconsciously, to his theory; but in astronomy, as La Place has observed, the *FACTS* are out of our reach and disposal: and we have only to make deductions conformable to those facts. This is a great advantage for the certainty of *astronomical* inference, rightly and well deduced from *experience*.

† Vide LA PLACE, COTÉSEUM in Præfatione ad PRINCIPIA, & VINCE ON GRAVITATION.

of

of bodies so affected on the *media* between them; or on the *surfaces*. But this is saying that action *without* contact is action *by* contact.

XXXII.

And further, the action to be explained is the action of, or rather *on*, *entire masses*; and not on the *surfaces* alone, but according to the aggregate *solidity* of the respective gravitating masses. And here I would observe, that, were not *gravitation* the true principle, some instance, among so many bodies, might be found where the centre of motion should be *nearer* to the *less* weight; and *celestial mechanics* might be an *exception* to those on *earth*.

XXXIII.

The seventh remark goes to impeach the correctness of the *Newtonian system*, and its foundations on the *immutable basis of geometry*: and this it does by asserting, that the laws of motion are *not* to be explained by *geometry*,—as being *variable*. It is added, that Newton used *gravitation* as merely the name for an *effect*.

XXXIV.

But *variations* which have *definable limits*, from *fixed* and traceable causes, and which respect *determinable quantities*, are the *proper* subject of geometry. When geometry is applied to *physics*, the accuracy of the application will depend upon the skill and extent with which its principles are selected, arranged, and applied to facts existing in Nature, and well ascertained. The *fewer* and *simpler* suppositions it requires, the *fewer data* from *fact* are necessary to the solution of the phenomena, and the *better* those facts are ascertained; and, the *more numerous* and *various* those phenomena thus solved, the *more convincing* the evidence of the *truth* of the *system*.

XXXV.

Indeed, the *necessity* of applying *geometry* in the investigation of *natural phenomena*, is recognised in the "Walk to Kew," p. 189.

XXXVI.

The smallness of these variations, their being referable to subordinate and *incidental* gravitation, the most perplexing anomalies having been thus explained, their limits defined, the extent and continuance of their effect determined, and their *compensating* causes constantly limiting them, and ultimately *restoring* the *equilibrium* traced,—is a sublime and most beautiful result, deduced by La Place, and other great analysts and astronomers, from

the *general principle* of *gravitation*, as applied to a *system* of *bodies* revolving round a *common centre*. It has consummated the glory of the *Newtonian philosophy*; if even now that can be said to have attained its *acmé* of which new discoverers, through ages, may justly be expected to be the confirmation and the fruit.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THE liberal critique on the hypothesis I submitted to the readers of your miscellany, on the "Floating Island," by your correspondent, Alphabeticus, calls upon me to offer a few additional observations to confirm my preceding statement, and, consequently, to oppose many of the positions advanced by him.

With respect to the propriety of the term *Floating Island*, which, by the bye, is of very trifling moment, I still maintain the opinion that it is incorrect, or gives an erroneous idea of the subject; and I believe in this I shall be borne out, by a philosophical consideration of it. A stratum of earth, like the one in question, much specifically heavier than the fluid which surrounds it, and of a flat surface, can never be elevated without external agency; no body can swim on the surface of a fluid, unless it be specifically lighter than that fluid; or unless, if specifically heavier, the substance be made into the form of a vessel, the cavity of which must be of greater capacity than the bulk of the fluid, equal in weight to the body: in this instance, however, the substance is flat, or rather of a concave form below, and consequently has, besides its greater specific gravity, a decided obstacle to its spontaneous floating, independent of any subter-agency; viz. a great weight of water pressing upon its convex surface, and resisting its elevation. This we may explain by a very familiar example: a saucer will float if its convex surface rest on the water, because in this instance the upper parts of the fluid, I should conceive, press upon the lower, in order that the due equilibrium be restored; and thus the vessel is borne up, the whole of the pressure being applied below, and none above; whereas, if the same vessel be put into the water with its convex side upwards, it will immediately sink, as here the water can acquire its own level by ascending in the saucer, and, no resistance being offered, it sinks by its greater specific gravity;

gravity; as well as by reason of a weight of fluid pressing on the upper immersed convex edge of the vessel. The instance of the saucer, Alphabeticus has unsuccessfully advanced as a metaphorical illustration of the manner in which the gas is accumulated: he says, that by means of the "sub-reticulated texture," the earth "floats as a reversed saucer would in a bowl of water;" whereas, the contrary is the case, with regard to the saucer: if the convex part be downwards, it will be supported by the water; but he will find, that, if he applies it reversed, it will quickly sink to the bottom. If the body were specifically lighter, however, in whatever manner it might be connected with the land, when it rested on the surface, we should say, it floated,—or if it were of greater specific gravity, but had the bulk increased, as before mentioned; but we certainly cannot say that a heavy substance, as a slate, floats on the surface of water, if it be buoyed up by means of a stake fixed in the earth at one end, and to the under-surface of the slate at the other; and the gas is as much the supporting body in one instance, as the stake is in the other. I have no objection to the theory of Alphabeticus, in supposing, that the under-surface of the earth assumes a reticulated texture; but I do not conceive it necessary to have recourse to it: every one knows, that, when a stratum of earth is detached from the subjacent parts, an unequal surface is left, with concavities, sufficient to receive and detain a large quantity of gas; besides, when a stratum is elevated, the middle would become more concave, on account of the gas not being able to be detached at the edges; and thus, the supporting power being wanting, they would fall lower than the level of the interior, by reason of their specific gravity being greater than the fluid in which the aggregate is elevated. The earth, however, is decidedly different from the bog-earth of Ireland or Scotland, adduced by Alphabeticus, in being of a much more compact texture: and, with regard to its containing charred wood, the point is immaterial, as it would be equally as likely to retard as assist the elevation of the stratum; the generality of wood, so charred, being specifically heavier than water. There cannot be the least doubt, but that the carburetted hydrogen is contained in separate cavities, as, otherwise, the whole would escape on making a perforation through

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the most elevated portion, which is not the case. The position of Alphabeticus, "that the gas, which from time to time has been collecting, is at any time sufficient to float that mass of earth in any clearer* atmosphere than our's, and that the constant pressure and great resistance offered by our climate, is the reason we so seldom witness the phenomenon, I cannot agree to: it evidently takes a considerable time before the air is collected in sufficient quantity to buoy up the mass, and, if there be always a due proportion, why does it not invariably occur when we have a sudden vicissitude from cold to great heat, as is sometimes the case? When the mass reaches the surface, the pressure of the water is removed from above it, the earth becomes dry, and this, along with the oblique position, allows the escape of the air, when it sinks, by reason of its superior specific gravity; and a length of time is necessary before a due proportion is again accumulated.* I have no doubt but that an extraordinary hot summer would cause it to rise with a smaller collection, on account of the great rarefaction produced in the atmosphere; and, as Alphabeticus justly observes, diminishing the pressure above, whilst that below is proportionably increased: but still there must be a certain quota before this can be produced; and, from the slow evolution from below, it is so long as we find it in accumulating, and thus occasions its rare appearance.

I hope the preceding observations will prove satisfactory to Alphabeticus, and strengthen those I had the honor of submitting before to the readers of your valuable miscellany; at the same time, I beg leave to return thanks to him for his communication, and feel particularly happy in meeting an opposer who seems actuated by a desire of duly investigating the subject, and placing it on a proper philosophical foundation, without, as is too frequently the case, taking up the subject from personal pique or illiberal satire.

PHILOS.

London; Nov. 4, 1817.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS of the SON of SIRACH, concluded.

THE claim of the son-of-godship at Jerusalem, however legally vested

* By the term "clearer atmosphere," I suppose he means one more rarefied than our's.

† See Monthly Mag. for May.

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in the house of Hillel, was practically usurped by the house of Herod. If the representative of David was king *de jure*, the tetrarch was king *de facto*. In the eye of the reigning dynasty, whoever claimed to be son-of-god advanced a treasonable claim; and, under a constitution so strictly theocratic as to identify the sovereign and the Lord (see, for instance, Exodus xxxv. 30), would technically be indicted for blasphemy. Some such accusation (xi.) our Jesus incurred, was in consequence crucified, interred, and rose again from the sepulchre. Here is his own account of this extraordinary and momentous incident of his life.

By an accusation to the king from an unrighteous tongue, my soul drew nigh even unto death, and my life near unto the hell beneath. They compassed me on every side, and there was no man to help me: I looked for the succour of men, but there was none.—*Ecclesiasticus*, li. 6 and 7.

They said he professeth to have the knowledge of God, and he calleth himself the child of the Lord. He was made to reprove our thoughts; he is grievous unto us even to behold; for his life is not like other men's,—his ways are of another fashion. We are esteemed of him as counterfeits; he abstaineth from our ways as from filthiness; he pronounceth the end of the just to be blessed, and maketh his boast that God is his father.

Let us see if his words be true, and let us prove what shall happen in the end of him; for, if the just man be the son of God, he will help him, and deliver him from the hand of his enemies. Let us examine him with despatch and torture, that we may know his meekness and prove his patience: let us condemn him with a shameful death, for, by his own saying, he shall be respected.

Wisdom, ii. 13-21.

Thou art my defender and helper; thou hast preserved my body from destruction, and from the snare of the slanderous tongue, and from the lips that forge lies; and hast been my helper against my adversaries: and hast delivered me from the teeth of them that were ready to devour me, and out of the hands of such as sought after my life, and from the manifold afflictions which I had,—from the depth of the belly of hell, from an unclean tongue, and from lying words.

Ecclesiasticus, li. 2-5.

But one inference is possible: there cannot have been two Menechmi at Jerusalem, both named Jesus; both born of a virgin, to whom a miraculous conception was imputed; both educated in the Temple; both sent into Egypt;

both undertaking a mission to reform the Jewish church, and lecturing to that effect in Solomon's porch; both claiming to be the son-of-God at Jerusalem; both arraigned for blasphemy; both crucified; both interred; and both reserved for resurrection from the sepulchre. Yet, all these things are true of the son of Sirach by his own showing.

It follows that he is the Jesus of the Evangelists.

And with this important discovery let us for the moment be content; let a solemn pause intervene before we apply it, in all its bearings, to the most solemn concerns of mankind.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BELIEVE many valuable new species of grain, and of various plants, have been lost to the public by the precipitancy of ignorant persons, who, with the first surprise, pulled them in a green state, to the great vexation of the better-informed owners. The following facts may be of some use in such cases.

Thirteen days ago, a servant saw a stem of bear (the denomination of barley with six rows of grain,) which had two heads completely formed. Without adverting to its immaturity, she broke it off, with about a foot and a half length of stalk, and carried it to the house. To give the seeds a chance of ripening, it was cut two inches from the ear, and set in a flower-pot, with rich mould. Lest moisture should cause the seeds to shoot in the ear, we kept the surface dry, after the natural heat of the weather exhaled its sap; and only gave the saucer of our flower-pot half a tea-spoonful of boiling water four times each day. The pot stood in the sun, and we shifted it gently to the windows, where that genial influence prevailed. Except a few grains on the least ear, the whole are now plump, hard, and of a fine colour to evince their maturity. One ear has seventy-two large seeds, and six smaller, that have filled up since they were first reckoned: the other has yielded forty-eight good seeds, and six diminutive buds, now quite green; but we hope they may swell, and acquire a golden hue. Thirteen seeds have been picked off the large ear, and dibbled into the ground, carefully covering the surface with a piece of net, to exclude birds, or other depredators. The remainder are to be sown in spring.

The

The result shall be made known to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine by a constant reader.
B. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following circumstantial account of a successful exorcism, performed at King's Norton, Worcestershire, in the year 1815, has recently been published by a Catholic priest, the Rev. E. PEACH, of ST. CHADS, BIRMINGHAM. It is too ridiculous to require animadversion in the Monthly Magazine, but it merits the notice of the public, in proof of the state of intelligence of the modern Catholic clergy.

"Some time after Easter, in the year 1815," says Mr. Peach, "I was informed that a young married woman, of the name of *White*, in the parish of King's Norton, Worcestershire, a *Protestant*, was afflicted with an extraordinary kind of illness, and that her relations, who occupied a small farm, were convinced that her illness arose solely from the malice of a rejected admirer, who, they said, had employed the assistance of a reputed wizard at Dudley, to do her a mischief. These were their terms.—I paid but little attention to this story. Afterwards I was informed by a sister who frequents our markets, and supplies with butter a respectable family of my congregation, Mr. P***, Suffolk-street, that the young woman was married in the beginning of the preceding Lent,—that her former admirer repeatedly declared, that if she did marry any other she should never have another happy day,—that the day after her marriage she was seized with an extraordinary kind of mental complaint,—that she became suddenly delirious,—that she raved, and declared that a multitude of infernal spirits surrounded her, that they threatened to carry her away,—and that she must go with them. The poor sister informed my friend, with tears streaming down her cheeks, that she continued in that state night and day for nearly two months, and that the whole family were almost exhausted with the fatigue of constantly attending her; for, she said, they could not leave her alone, lest she should put her threats of destroying herself into execution. At the end of about two months, according to the relation of the same sister, the poor creature was so spent, that her medical attendant (who during the whole time of his attendance declared that her illness arose more from a mental than

corporeal cause) declared that, in all probability, she could not survive four and twenty hours. The clergyman of the parish was called in to assist her in her last moments; but he found her in a state not to be benefited by his assistance, and he departed. Amongst the neighbours who came to make a tender of their good offices for the relief of the afflicted family, was a Catholic woman. Her offers were accepted, and she was frequently with her. Finding her reduced almost to a state of inanition, and hearing her speak of these infernal spirits every time she opened her lips, the thought came into her mind of applying to her some *holy water*. She accordingly procured some, dipped her finger into it, and made the sign of the cross upon her forehead. Instantly the poor sufferer started, and in a faint voice exclaimed—*You have scalded me*. However, she leaned upon the bosom of her attendant, and, what she had not done for a considerable time before, she fell into a gentle sleep. On awaking, she continued to hold the same language as before. The Catholic put a little *holy water* into her mouth. But the very instant it entered her mouth, she seemed to be in a state of suffocation. She and the others who were with her were alarmed, and expected that every instant would be her last. In a short time, however, she swallowed it, and after many convulsive struggles she regained her breath, and exclaimed with violence—*You have scalded my throat; you have scalded my throat*. In a few minutes she fell again into a comfortable sleep, and continued so for some hours. The next morning she appeared refreshed, and spoke reasonably for a short time. Being informed of what had been applied to her, she seemed to wish for more. The swallowing was attended with the same sensation of scalding, and the same convulsive struggles as before: but it seemed to give her ease. From that time the danger of death seemed to decrease by degrees. She enjoyed lucid intervals from time to time; and invariably after the application of holy water, although attended with the same sensations as before, she fell into a slumber. One remarkable circumstance deserves notice. In one of her paroxysms, she insisted on getting up, and going out of doors: she said, that *there was a large snake in front of the house, that she would go and kill it*, and that then one of her enemies would be removed. Nothing would satisfy her, till this same sister, who gave the account, assured her that she would go down

down and kill it. *She went down, and, to her great astonishment, found a large snake, and succeeded in destroying it.*

"This, in substance, is the account which the sister gave of Mrs. White's extraordinary illness. At the same time, it was asked whether I could be of any assistance to her, or whether it was probable I could be prevailed on to go and see her? My friend, who related to me the whole of the above account, asked me to go. I replied, that I knew nothing of them, nor they of me; but that, if she would walk over, and examine into the state of the poor woman, I would go, if there appeared to her to be any probability of my being of service. She went, and on her return she informed me that all she had heard seemed to be true, and assured me that all the family were desirous of seeing me, and particularly the young woman herself. However, I still delayed: till at length, on Tuesday in Rogation week, May 2, 1815, a special messenger came over to inform me that Mrs. White was in a worse state than ever, and to request me to go and see her without delay. I obeyed the call: and I may say with truth, that it was the most awful visit I ever made during the whole course of my ministry. The distance was about six miles. *No sooner had I cleared the skirts of the town, than I heard the noise of distant thunder before me.* Before I had proceeded two miles, the storm was nearly over my head; and I may say, that, during the remainder of my walk, and during the time I was with her, there was hardly a cessation of one minute between the claps of thunder. I do not say that in this there was any thing supernatural; but, knowing the business I was upon, it was truly awful. When I arrived at the house, I was informed that she was in a dreadful state, and that the strength of two persons was necessary to keep her in bed. I went up stairs, and on entering into the room, before she saw me, the curtains being drawn on the side where I entered, she turned to the other side of the bed, and struggled so violently to get away, that it was with difficulty that her husband and two women overpowered her. In a few minutes, before she had lifted up her eyes to see me, for she had turned her face downwards, she stretched out her hand to me in a convulsive manner, and fell speechless and spent upon her back. After a time, she opened her eyes, and in a faint whisper answered a question that was put to her, and said

that she knew who I was. She revived by degrees, and in a short time could speak in an audible voice. Her friends having requested me to try if I could discover what it was that weighed most upon her mind, for they said they had tried to no purpose, I requested them to withdraw. Being alone, she related to me, as far as she could recollect, the circumstances of her illness, and I found that they corresponded exactly with the accounts given by her sister.* I questioned her as to the cause, but I could not discover that it was owing to any thing weighing heavy on her mind: *she was positive, she said, that it was the young man who had done her a mischief.*—I then proceeded to explain to her some of the articles of the Catholic faith. She listened with every attention; and, when I assured her that she must believe the holy Catholic church, before she could obtain relief, she, without hesitation, declared that she did believe, and that she believed from the moment she knew what holy water was, and experienced its effects. From the time it was first applied, she said that the devils seemed to keep at a greater distance from her, and that the number seemed to be diminished. Such were the ideas on her mind at the time. She was convinced, she said, that it was not the effect of imagination,—that she was not delirious,—that she knew every thing that was said to her, and that she could recollect every thing that had passed. I asked her to tell me where the holy water was. Her voice immediately faltered; and, with every endeavour, I perceived that she could not point out with her finger, nor tell me by words, where it was. She was like an infant attempting to point out an object. I looked about and found it. I dipped my finger into it, and made the sign of the cross on her forehead. She started as soon as I touched her, and was a little convulsed. I asked her what was

* Since the first publication of this account, other circumstances have occurred to my recollection; and, in particular, that she declared to me that, during the whole time of her affliction, she could not apply her mind in the least to prayer or to any thing good; that she could not form a single good thought in her mind; that, on the contrary, she was continually annoyed with the most criminal temptations, of almost every description, and that she felt an almost uninterrupted inclination to utter the most dreadful imprecations, and the most horrible blasphemies.

the matter? For a few moments she could not articulate; but, as soon as she could speak, she said that it scalded her. After a little more conversation, I desired her to join with me in repeating the Lord's Prayer. She consented, and without difficulty repeated the first words. But, when we came to the petitions, her voice faltered; she was labouring for breath, and appeared to be almost suffocated: her countenance and limbs were convulsed. The greatest stammerer could not find greater difficulty in pronouncing words than she did in pronouncing every word of the petitions. At one time I was inclined to desist, thinking that it was impossible for her to finish it; but we laboured on, and at length came to the end. After a short pause, she again began to converse with me with a free voice, without the least faltering.—I explained to her the nature of exorcisms, and proposed to read them over her.—She consented, and said that she would endeavour to offer up her prayers to God during the time, in the best manner she could. As soon as I began the exorcisms, she fell into a state of convulsive agitation, not indeed endeavouring to get away, but every limb, every joint, seemed to be agitated and convulsed, even her countenance was distorted: it required constant attention to keep her covered.—Now it was that I felt in a particular manner the awful situation in which I was.—*All alone, with a person in her distressed condition—the lightning flashing, and the thunder rolling*—and I with an imperative voice commanding the evil spirit to reply to my interrogatories, and to go forth from her. I acknowledge that my flesh began to creep, and my hair to stand on end. However, I proceeded on till I came to the conclusion, and nothing happened except the violent agitation of the poor sufferer, which continued uninterrupted during the whole time.—After I had finished, she became calm, and in a few minutes began to converse with me with the same ease as before. Among other things, I asked her whether she had felt any particular sensations during the time that I was coming to see her? She said that, during the whole afternoon, she had felt the most determined resolution to destroy herself; that she employed every means to induce her friends to leave the room, or to make her escape from them; and that, if she had succeeded, she should have laid violent hands on herself the moment she was at liberty. I explained to her the nature

of baptism, the necessity of receiving it, and the effects produced by it. During the course of our conversation, discovering that there were strong reasons to doubt whether she had been baptized at all, or whether the essential rites had been observed in her baptism, I conceived that it would be advisable to rebaptize her conditionally. I proposed it, and she readily consented. I gave her what instructions were necessary, and repeated several acts of contrition. Finding her in dispositions the most satisfactory, I made use of the holy water, subject to the condition, *if she was not baptized*.—During the time, she trembled like a leaf, and the features of her countenance were distorted like those of a person in acute pain. Upon my putting the question to her, she replied as she did before, that it gave her as much pain as if boiling water had been poured over her. Immediately after the ceremony was concluded, she began to speak to me with all the cheerfulness of a person in perfect health and spirits. We conversed together for a few minutes, and I took my leave, promising to see her again the next day. Her sister went to her, and her first request was that she might have a cup of tea and something to eat, and before I left the house she ate and drank as she had done before her affliction. I went to see her the next day: I found her down stairs in perfect health; at least no effects of her illness were perceptible, except a weakness of body. From that time to this she has enjoyed good health, and not the least symptom of her former complaint has been felt. It is now more than a twelvemonth since.

“These are the circumstances of this extraordinary case. ‘Such things, perhaps, may not be believed in these times.’ But let the circumstances be considered. Here we see a Protestant, one bred up in all the prejudices of that sect, one who from education had been taught to entertain the greatest aversion to Popish superstition and witchcraft—one who had lived at a distance from any Catholic place of worship, who had no Catholic friends, who had no means of discovering that her ideas of the abomination and idolatry of Catholics were mere prejudices and idle tales, and who could not, of course, be supposed to enter into a combination to impose upon the public by pretences, the fallacy of which would have been soon discovered by her husband and relations,—all Protestants. Here we see a woman who was in a state

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state of seeming delirium for a length of time, declared by her medical assistant to be in imminent danger of death, attended by a Protestant clergyman, and forsaken by him as unable to profit of his assistance: here we see a woman in this dreadful state relieved by the application of mere salt and water blessed by a Catholic priest, and relieved in such a manner as, after enquiring from whence her relief came, to express her earnest desires to see a person of whose character and religion she had never heard a favourable opinion, and whose person she had never seen; and not only an earnest desire to see him, but to express her determination to renounce her own religion which she knew, to embrace the religion of this person, of which she knew nothing, except the effects described:—here again, I say, we see a woman, who, with every determination of self-destruction in her mind, and in the most violent paroxysms of mental affliction, suddenly relieved by the prayers and ministry of this unknown person—this priest of the Catholic church; and relieved in such a manner as to be able to return, the very next day, to the duties of social life, and to continue in that state, without any relapse, for more than a twelvemonth, down to the present time.

“On Thursday, August 8, 1816, I took a walk to King’s Norton, for the purpose of ascertaining what was the present state of Mrs. White’s health. She knew me as soon as I entered the door, and received me with the greatest joy. She assured me that she had felt no symptoms of her former complaint from the time I left her the preceding year. In fact, I found her doing the work of two women, and with a lovely infant in her arms. Without my questioning her as to her religious opinions, she said that she had not forgotten what had passed between us,—that she had been to church only twice, and then only on account of attending to two christenings,—that she had been frequently solicited by her neighbours to attend a presbyterian meeting near at hand, but that she never would consent, and that she should never be easy till she could go to the place where she wanted to go.—I understood what she meant, and I asked her if her husband was willing that she should come to the Catholic chapel? She said, that at first he was very unwilling, on account of the many prejudices which he had imbibed against the Catholic religion; but that now he was very willing that she should

go. I asked her what was the reason that she never called upon me? She said, that her business was such that she could not be absent from home for many hours at a time. She said that her husband was absent from home every day, attending the markets either at Birmingham, Worcester, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, &c. with cream-cheeses; that she had to make cheese every day, and constantly attend to those already made, in order to prepare them for market, and that neglecting them for one half hour sometimes would be of serious consequence. This, however, she added, would not be the case another season; that they should probably take a small farm nearer to Birmingham; that, at all events, she should have a dairy-maid to assist her, and that then she should be more at liberty. In conclusion, she said, that, although she knew nothing at all about the Catholic religion at present, she was convinced that it was the truth, and that she would acquire a knowledge of it as soon as possible. I left with her two copies of the account of her illness and exorcism, and, promising to send her books of instruction, &c. I departed.

“From this short account we see that Mrs. White, notwithstanding she had read no Catholic book, heard no Catholic instructions, and seen no Catholic priest for more than a twelvemonth, retained the deep impressions which, as I described before, were made on her mind during her illness, and at the time of the exorcism. It may be said perhaps that I was deficient in my duty in neglecting her for so long a time. I readily allow it. But this good has arisen from it: it has been the cause that great weight is added to my former arguments in support of the reality of the possession. Had her cure been merely the effect of imagination, or of a sudden impulse on the mind, it would have soon worn off after she was restored to health and strength. A religion which she knew nothing about, and a priest who seemed to have entirely forsaken her, would soon have been forgotten. She would not have lived within sight of her own steeple, for a whole year, and not have returned to it; she would not have lived for so long a time without any public form of worship, merely for the purpose of waiting till opportunity allowed her to follow that form which I had described to her as the only true form, had it not been that she was truly convinced of the reality of her complaint, and of the extraordinary cause of her cure. My neglect

neglect however is now at an end; and I may without hesitation assure my readers that in the space of a short time she will be a member of that church whose ministers, as she learnt by experience, have inherited the powers granted by Christ to his apostles."

If the body of the Catholic clergy do not formally disavow these pious frauds, their promulgation serves to prove that the Catholic religion is still as dangerous as in any former age to the improvement and prosperity of the human race.

WICKLIFFE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN one of your Magazines for 1816, I read some paragraphs on the works of the ancients, lately discovered, by the Abbot Mai, in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, viz. of Cicero, Livy, Symmachus, Tronfo, and other authors: I should now be obliged to you, or to any of your correspondents, to declare, if it be possible to procure these works in England,—for it is likely that some have been printed from the Italian edition; and where they are to be purchased. Also, whether Dr. Sickler has edited any of the Herculaneum manuscripts.

VETUSTATIS AMATOR.

London; Nov. 28, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. PENNANT'S British Zoology is considered, and very justly, as a work of uncommon merit; it is, indeed, a standard classical performance. In general, the facts which it records appear to be authentic; and its descriptions, though perhaps too elaborately circumstantial, are, however, sufficiently elegant and correct. But, in the degree in which this respectable performance carries authority along with it, does it become important that any unfounded representations it may contain should receive farther elucidation and correction?

At page 37, volume 3d, it is asserted that young *vipers*, when suddenly alarmed, will enter the mouth of their dam, and take shelter in her belly. Mr. Pennant does not, indeed, affirm that he ever saw this; some intelligent persons only, it seems, told him so. I suspect strongly, Mr. Editor, that nobody else ever saw it, and that the intelligent persons in question had been deceived, by a fact now well ascertained in the history of this reptile; namely, that the female viper hatches her eggs

within her body, and that she is sometimes killed before the young are excluded. "On August the 4th, 1775," says Mr. White, of Selborne, a very skilful and accurate observer, "we surprised a large viper, which seemed very heavy and bloated, as it lay in the grass basking in the sun. When we came to cut it up, we found that the abdomen was crowded with young, fifteen in number, the shortest of which measured full seven inches, and were about the size of full-grown earthworms." He adds, "that they were lively and vigorous; and when touched with the point of a stick, prepared to defend themselves, and assumed the attitude of menace and defiance. But," continues he, "there was little room to suppose that they had ever been in the open air before." (vol. 2, page 5.) And the honorable Daines Barrington, a friend and correspondent of Mr. White's, on applying to the London viper-catchers, with a view to ascertain the fact—whether the dam, in a case of emergency, does receive her brood into her mouth, &c., was assured by them that such a thing never happens.

Again, Mr. Pennant tells us, at page 192, "that eels, in the night, occasionally quit the water, and range over the bordering meadows in quest of snails, or to change their habitation." That eels may have been sometimes found at a distance from any stream or pond, is very likely; dropped, perhaps, by some bird of prey, or left by the overflowing of some brook or canal. But, that they ever voluntarily desert their proper element, in order to visit the neighbouring fields, this, it must be confessed, does partake a little of the marvellous; and, at all events, should not be admitted without the fullest and most satisfactory evidence. The writer of this article passed many years of his early life in a district abounding with eels, yet certainly never heard of these wonderful emigrations; though it is difficult for him to conceive how they could have entirely escaped him, supposing them to exist.

I shall trouble you, Mr. Editor, with only one observation more. Mr. Pennant was not merely an able philosopher; he was, moreover, a Christian, and an excellent man. Accordingly, no fair occasion is neglected to impress on the reader's mind sentiments of piety and devotion; a circumstance which, no doubt, adds greatly to the merit and usefulness of his work. Judgment, however,

however, is requisite to do this in the right place; and the instances which are employed should be all clearly founded in truth and fact. Our author is not always successful in this respect. It is a favorite maxim with him, that the lower animals, having been originally made for the use and convenience of man, are every-where found to be gentle or ferocious, prolific or not so, just in the degree in which those qualities are best fitted to promote our particular interests and tastes. He mentions the pigeon, the rabbit, the cod, on one side, as examples of prodigious fecundity; and, on the other, the lion, the eagle, the hawk, &c. as instances in which Nature has kindly interposed a barrier against the too rapid multiplication of the species. One cannot but admire the amiableness of such views, though one is compelled to pronounce them to be unsound and unphilosophical, in the highest degree. Had Mr. Pennant never heard of moschetoes and locusts, of rats, and sharks, and crocodiles, and of the whole race of vermin? some of which, certainly, are not the most agreeable neighbours.

Were the writer of these remarks to offer an opinion on so delicate a subject, he would say, that the Great Creator, infinitely wise and good, appears to have arranged the whole in such a manner, as that every class of animals shall enjoy as much happiness as is consistent with the well-being of the rest. And that, whilst the interests of man seem to have been mainly consulted, yet it would probably be rash and unwarrantable to infer, that this beautiful and magnificent world, with all its costly furniture, was ushered into being for the sole and exclusive benefit of its human inhabitants.

J. H.

Camberwell; Nov. 12, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE lamented occurrence that has lately taken place having engaged the attention of the whole kingdom, and the circumstances connected with it having been freely canvassed in every domestic circle, the employment of the male sex in the delicate offices of midwifery has been the object of much conversation.

That there is a lamentable want of delicacy in the employment of a man-midwife, is a position that, I believe, no modest woman can or will deny; indeed, the female world seem to have rested

their justification for this departure from modesty, on the ground of necessity, arising from the ignorance of the female practitioners; added to which, the superior ability and education of the male sex render it, in their opinion, unsafe to employ the former, and of course necessitate the use of a man-midwife.

That the occasional calling-in of a man-midwife is necessary, may indeed be conceded; but the number of cases requiring this interference is much smaller than is usually conceived; and, if a male practitioner were never sent for but when necessity required, the population within the bills of mortality would afford only a moderate emolument for a couple of practitioners, as will appear from the following calculation.—Smellie, in his excellent Treatise on this art, vol. 1, p. 195, is of opinion, that, in 1000 cases, no less than 920 of them require little or no help, but what any female, of moderate experience, may give; of the remaining number, seventy will probably have some difficulty in them, not, however, exceeding the usual qualification of common midwives; there then remain only 10, in which, from the extraordinary difficulties that occur, the assistance of a male practitioner can be in the least necessary. Now, it appears, from the bills of mortality for 1813, which now lie before me, that about 20,000 births took place in that year: there were, of course, only 200 cases in which it is probable that the employment of a man-midwife could be justified on the plea of necessity; or two, in every three days: so that, a few accoucheurs, devoting their talents to this peculiar branch, would amply suffice for the metropolis and its environs; while, in the country, their assistance is scarcely ever necessary. At present, such is the indiscriminate rage for men-midwives, that almost every apothecary, however much it may be against his will to engage in so disagreeable an employment,—and I know, that many of my medical brethren bitterly deplore the necessity,—is obliged to practise in this line, or run the hazard of losing his connexions, by another apothecary practising midwifery being called in upon this occasion, and retaining his footing in the family. Of course, the individual practice of each apothecary, in this particular line, is trifling; and, as they are frequently detained by some females, whose labours are slow and tedious, they are obliged either to neglect their other patients, or endeavour to hasten the delivery by instruments.

struments, to the employment of which, the loss of our departed princess, from the consideration of the symptoms that have transpired as taking place before that unfortunate event, has been attributed; but it is neither my purpose nor my wish to cast the slightest imputation on her medical attendants.

The present fondness for employing men-midwives is an extraordinary trait in the character of English women, whose general character for modesty would, it might be supposed, render them more averse to such a fashion than the females on the Continent; and yet it is certain, that, in Paris itself, the employment remains almost entirely in the hands of females, as it was here, before our present queen led the contrary fashion. If this substitution of one sex for the other, was favourable in rendering the mortality of this critical period less than was customary formerly, the sacrifice of modesty might be, in some measure, justified; but a cursory review of the subject has shewn me, to my great surprise, that this is by no means the case. In a work, on the bills of mortality, published in 1759, I find, that from 1728 to 1757, both inclusive, a period of thirty years, in which the business was entirely in female hands, the mortality from child-birth was 6481 deaths, in a total of 750,322 deaths; which is at the average rate of somewhat more than eight deaths in every thousand: but, in the period from 1807 to 1814, both inclusive, being eight years, of 147,304 deaths, 1404 are stated to have happened in childbed,—which is at the rate of very nearly ten in every thousand deaths. So that the employment of men-midwives is so far from having diminished the proportionate number of deaths,—to say nothing of the sacrifice of the modesty of one hundred women, when that of only one, according to the preceding calculation of Smellie, was necessary; that the proportion of deaths arising from this cause has, in fact, increased one-fourth more, or, in other words, ten die in childbed now instead of eight, when women were employed. Part of this increased mortality is to be attributed to the almost universal use of instruments in labours that have the least difficulty in them, by the men-midwives, whether accoucheurs or only apothecaries; and part to the impropriety of employing apothecaries for this purpose, who, from the nature of their profession, are in the constant habit of visiting persons in fevers, &c.

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and thus import contagion at the time when the delicate state in which the female is placed, renders her peculiarly liable to feel its effects; and who also, if the labour go on slowly, become impatient at being kept from the regular visits to their other patients.

Cross-street.

S. F. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to the request of your correspondent, Orpri, in your last volume, I submit to his perusal the following remarks of an eminent lexicographer on the article *an* and the letter *u*.

“An ignorance of the real composition of *u*, and a want of knowing that it partook of the nature of a consonant, has occasioned a great diversity and uncertainty in prefixing the indefinite article *an* before it. Our ancestors, judging of its nature from its name, never suspected that it was not a pure vowel, and constantly prefixed the article *an* before nouns beginning with this letter: as, *an union*, *an useful book*. They were confirmed in this opinion by finding the *an* always adapted to the short *u*, as, *an umpire*, without ever dreaming that the short *u* is a pure vowel, and essentially different from the long one. But the moderns, not resting on the name of a letter, and consulting their ears rather than their eyes, have frequently placed the *a* instead of *an* before the long *u*; and we have seen *a union*, *a university*, from some of the most respectable pens of the present age. Nor can we doubt a moment of the propriety of this orthography, when we reflect that these words actually begin to the ear with *y*, and might be spelt *yunion*, *youniversity*; and can therefore no more admit of *an* before them than *year* and *youth*.

“A proper investigation of the power of the vowels would have informed our grammarians that the letter *u*, when long, is not so properly a vowel as a semi-consonant, and perfectly equivalent to commencing *y*; and that a feeling of this has insensibly influenced the best speakers to prefix *a* to it in their conversation, while a confused idea of the general rule, arising from an ignorance of the nature of the letters, has generally induced them to prefix *an* to it, in writing. The same observations are applicable to the *h*. The ear alone tells us, that before *heroic*, *historical*, &c., the *an* ought invariably to be used; but

3 U

by

by not discovering that it is the absence of accent on the *h* that makes *an* admissible in these words, we are apt to prefix *an* to words where the *h* is sounded, as *an house, an horse, &c.* and thus set our spoken and written language at variance. However, it seems necessary, to a correctness of language, to make our orthography and pronunciation as consistent as possible; for which purpose, it may not be useless to attend to the following general rules. The article *a* must be used before all words beginning with a consonant, and before the vowel *u* when long; and the article *an* must be used before all words beginning with a vowel, except long *u*; before words beginning with *h* mute, as, *an hour, an heir, &c.*, or before words where the *h* is not mute, if the accent be on the second syllable, as *an heroic action, an historical account, &c.*"

According to Murray, the article *a*, instead of *an*, is used before *one*; as, *many a one.* Φιλόλογος.

Epping; 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE 43d of Eliz. is manifestly the completion of a scheme—(to reinstate the people on the soil), in the consolidation and amendment of various preceding attempts, for the relief of the poor. It has a two-fold character, "*to set to work,*" and "*to raise money for the relief of the impotent poor.*" I beg to be permitted to detail my views of the causes of this enactment, in reply to some remarks upon a former letter of mine, by one of your correspondents, who subscribes, "*Ate.*" Under the title "*Poor,*" Jacob remarks the variance of historic and legal record: his words are,—"*History tells us, our abbeys and monasteries, assisted with the benevolence and ancient hospitality of lords of manors till the reformation, were a sufficient provision for the poor: but I find, by the statute 23 Edw. III. relief was given to those that could not labour:**" and it appears in Bott. "*that some time before the reign of*

* In the reign of Edward III. laws were made to compel people to labour; to compel men of a certain description to bring up their sons to husbandry-labour, and to reduce and fix wages: the portion unable to labour, must have been very small, and the benevolencies of abbeys, &c. very slender, to require a law for the sustentation of this few. It has been our misfortune to have seen distress occurring

Edw. I. it had been ordained by the great council of the kingdom, that the poor should be sustained by parsons, rectors of the church, and the parishioners. The gradual desuetude of villanage, or bondage, which occasioned much of the poor to be ejected from the soil, was probably the occasion of these, and other of the early attempts to sustain the liberated, and, therefore helpless, poor; and I repeat my conviction, that the enclosures in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which almost totally expelled the people from the soil, were, in the deficiency of employment they created, and in the dearth of food, and distress of the poor, which naturally ensued therefrom, the only cause of the more comprehensive attempt, and consequently successful; viz. 43 of Eliz.* It is also my opinion, the poor are equally intuitive on matters deeply interesting to them, as are any of the higher and more enlightened orders: they ascribed their misery to enclosure,† and I credit the testimony. The dissolution of the religious houses was co-incident to the popular distress, or enough so, to furnish a plea for the unhappy monks, whose testamentary gift was this delusion. It was a set-off against accusations, which were, perhaps, equally untrue.

The basis of our Poor-laws is, "*parishes are bound to support their own poor:*" since this enactment, population has much increased, and parish concerns are otherwise become more multifarious: by disparting parishes, we should,

from deficiency of employment, and extending in defiance of alms, of almost unbounded amount: in this case we readily acknowledge the cause; but, more properly speaking, this deficiency of employment is an effect only of other causes; and, so far as agricultural employment is affected, the proximate and apparent cause is enclosure. I am not deep enough to trace it higher. Adam Smith remarks, that corn was dearer in the seventeenth than in the eighteenth century; taxation was, however, the greatest in the latter; and in the easy reign of James I. corn was scarce and dear.

* The historian Henry, though friendly to enclosure, admits "*it was carried too far;*" vol. 10, p. 173. Hume is more decisive, see his reign of Edward VI. Fitzherbert extols enclosure; we are merely going over the old ground, praising and trying it again. It, and permanent cheapness, are incompatible.

† Hume's Hist. Ed. VI.

perhaps,

perhaps, most conform to the original design; at all events, a simplicity of management is, in this manner, practicable, which cannot be achieved by additional enactments; indeed, we have already gone on adding, till the pile, confessedly with a threatening magnitude, confounds us in our fears.

It is observable that the poor's-rate is greatest in large parishes. (I am speaking altogether of agricultural places.) The utmost economy and vigilance are surmounted by the numerous arts which assail the overseer; he must wholly neglect his own concerns, or give up the task of attempting to distinguish between the wilful pauper, the impostor and the really distressed. The plain fact, however, is a sufficient argument in favour of partition, and the following is a sketch of the plan I would recommend:—

1. Under the denomination of cottages, I would include all houses and tenements separately inhabited, not charged to the house or window tax.

2. All rateable property, of any amount under 50*l.* per annum, should be exempted from contribution for the relief of the poor, but subject to a collection among the possessors, or occupiers, for the support of any unfortunate members of the class. I think the circumstances of this description of people are sufficiently hazardous to exonerate them from charges which propel their depression.

3. All rateable property of above 50*l.* and under 400*l.* per annum, to be formed into sections, of not more than 500*l.* per annum.

4. And all other rateable property of 400*l.* per annum, and upwards, to be each a section *per se*.

To the two last heads, I would apportion all the cottages, number to value, having regard to contiguity and connected proprietorship; and in the same manner might the roads be apportioned. The law of settlement might be altered conformably to the Commons Committee Report,—by a five years' residence: and it would much more easily assimilate to this plan than to parishes. The inhabitants of cottages to belong, during a shorter residence than five years, to the property to which they might so be attached. The care of such residents might be a clause in the bargain, along with covenants that stipulate much less interesting cases; but I would have the poor to place their dependance

on the owner; and the owner, or his deputy, officially appointed, responsible to the proper authorities for a proper sustenance for them, both in habitation and food; and all that government has to do, is to make a general law, under which the arrangements of parishes, agreeably to their local circumstances, might be law. The people, I am well convinced, can best legislate for themselves in matters of this kind; indeed, the Report before noticed, expresses a similar opinion, where it recommends a select vestry, undisturbed in its proceedings by the interference of justices of the peace. In conclusion, if the toils of magistracy were abridged, there would no longer exist the necessity of embroiling the clergy so numerously in such temporal affairs. RUSTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN party-spirit rages, and the angry passions spurn at the suggestions of reason and the laws of politeness, the observers of men and manners are particularly led to inquire into the causes which produce those tempests of temper, those obdurate prejudices. It is to be lamented that neither the softening hand of Time, nor the sweet intercourses of society, have any power to eradicate the growth of our early-sown principles and prepossessions.

That instances have occurred of change of sentiments on religious and political subjects, must be allowed; but those instances are not common,—perhaps in most cases they were accidental. Led by chance to the pulpit of some able preacher, or to the perusal of an eloquent writer on political economy, a total change of sentiment is sometimes produced: but, in general, opinions are transmitted from family to family.

The descendants of many of our illustrious nobles still firmly adhere to the religious and political opinions of their ancestors; and indeed the abandonment of their principles would appear somewhat like apostacy,—unless the general sense of the learned, wise, and good, proved, as at the Reformation, that they had been for ages immersed in error. It may at first be considered that I wish to see the human mind confined within too narrow a circle, and to raise a barrier to prevent its expansion: this is not the case,—I know that the intellect is inclined to investigate, and I wish it to

be free: but, though it ranges along the fields of speculation, and soars amidst the regions of fancy, the bright sallies of imagination must not often be considered solid; nor the acute reasoning of the inquirer into the causes and effects of national prosperity, or on the orthodoxy of a particular faith, be always received as legitimate. Many things appear in theory very easy, which experience proves to be impracticable. Without consistency and firmness, a character possesses little intrinsic worth; yet surely that man should not be considered as mutable in his principles, who forsakes a party, on, perhaps, the most perfect conviction that he has been in error. The dereliction of sentiment, which some exhibit, often proceeds from imbecility of mind, and sometimes from interest: but, if the last motive cannot be proved, it is the height of illiberality to treat them with cold neglect or insulting rudeness.

The harmony of society is often disturbed by the turbulence of parties: bitter invectives and scurrilous reproaches are often uttered in the heat of passion, which reason, candour, and politeness condemn. One denounces every adherent to what is popularly called the cause of liberty: the other declaims, with as great vehemence, against those attached to the ministers of the crown;—one condemns every person as an hypocrite, or heretic, who presumes to unite himself with a dissenting society; the other ridicules the national faith and religious establishment: each, because erroneous opinions are discovered, would annihilate the power of the other. As all human opinions are subject to error, why should either party dogmatically assert, that their tenets are the most consonant to reason and truth? The general sense of mankind may be more in favor of one than of the other; but acrimony of remark, and suspicion of sincerity, should never be encouraged. The most dissimilar in opinions may have one great end in view—the spread of truth and the melioration of mankind.

Whatever progress the arts and sciences have made, I am grieved to observe the slow advance of liberality of sentiment and candour of decision. The possession of places of honour and profit generally excites the animadversions of the envious,—although too dull themselves, and incompetent, for the situations to which they aspire: yet the prosperity, and even the honorary rank,

of a contemporary rankles in their bosoms. When it is considered that the stimulus to genius and talent are wealth and fame, it excites but little wonder that the unsuccessful are rancorous and unkind.

There are doubtless many who, from an ardent love of their country, feel indignation against those in opposition to the administration: but candour will readily allow, that many in the minority vote in perfect conformity to their views of right and wrong, justice and liberty;—they dissent not because they wish to harrass the servants of the crown, but that they conceive their measures to be injurious to their country. Others, perhaps, have been discovered to withhold their support from personal enmity, or mean jealousy of men in power; some from restlessness and the love of change,—who build in imagination Utopian forms of government: to oppose these is the imperative duty of every citizen of a mixed constitution like our's; as freemen, our oaths militate against them: and surely no sober-minded man, in the least conversant with history, would wish to see our venerable constitution exchanged for the anarchy, confusion, and corruption, of either a Grecian or a Roman republic;—intrigue, ambition, tyranny, profligacy, and venality, reigned amongst them with as much despotism as can be found in any modern state.

But, whilst I blame the rash enthusiast in politics, I wish not the inflexible opposer of every motion to better the condition of mankind, the systematic objector to a revision of the laws, and the abrogation of those which are obsolete and unfit for the present state of society—who, whilst he acknowledges the inequality of punishments for crimes, is yet so superstitiously fearful of innovation, that he refuses to support measures, however salutary, which the moralists and philosophers have, for many ages, recommended to the solemn consideration of an enlightened legislature—to escape the most marked disapprobation. We are all obnoxious to error; and the mind is disfigured as much by prejudice, as wax is deformed by exposure to the rays of a fervid sun; and, when heated by political or religious enthusiasm, receives, like it, the stronger impression. The spirit of party prompts men to ascribe improper motives to every action of their opponents; it discovers in the most open purpose some latent mischief,—in the most benevolent conduct,

some interested intentions,—and, even in establishments organized for the most benignant uses, this baleful spirit pretends to view some hidden seeds of defection, from which they apprehend will ultimately spring the most destructive consequences. Thus it is observed, with deep regret, that the hand of prejudice has drawn a boundary-line between neighbours and friends: the sweet courtesies of life are often forgotten, and sometimes violated; the urbanity of polished society is destroyed; the advancement of one's interest or honour is neglected, and at last ensues a total separation. Then hostility, revenge, and calumny, embitter our existence, and perhaps accelerate our passage to the grave.

If there be any despotism more disgusting than another, it surely must be that which is exercised over those with whom we differ in opinion. As every man of reputation is actuated by honorable motives,—whatever shades of difference may mark his character from others,—it is not only unjust to suspect the integrity of his actions, but illiberal to shew him disrespect. On all opinions which interest him as an individual, and which are important to the country at large, every man has a right to judge for himself. Society would lose half its charms, if difference of sentiment did not prevail: mere assertion, and tacit assent to every position advanced by a loquacious or forward person, would afford little of that information, or delightful contrariety of opinion, which often elicits wisdom, mirth, and wit. There is, however, a natural tendency in most men to irritability, when their opinions meet contradiction; it is, perhaps, as much the infirmity of the man of genius and cultivated taste, as of the poor untutored peasant, or the slenderly-educated artisan. Disputes of the most baleful kind frequently arise from this source in domestic life; the master of the family generally expects implicit obedience to his commands—resistance would be destructive of peace; but that attention which springs from fear is of no value, except to the narrow-minded and supercilious,—a little reflection soon convinces the generous mind that abject concurrence in opinions ought not to be exacted or expected. These, and many more observations, will arise in the mind of every man who has viewed the conduct of conflicting parties during the

period of any election,—it gives birth to “malice and all uncharitableness.”

If this essay should have any tendency to generate friendship and candour, and cause the sweet civilities of life again to flow in their usual channels, I should feel unspeakable gratification; and I fervently hope, that the zealous of every sect and party will, for the future, exercise severity only against impiety, rudeness, and immorality.

Hackney-road.

J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE bitter fruits of the late wars are now felt most severely by that class of persons whose sufferings were the greatest while the war lasted,—I mean the peasantry of the land. We hear daily of various plans whereby the poor might eventually be benefitted; but how are they to exist while these plans are maturing? Must we tell a starving population, that they must wait with patience till things have found their level?

Perhaps a country can scarcely be in a greater state of distress than when the healthy and the strong are desirous of working, but are unable to find employment: such is the case in many parts of this land. In the small parish where I reside (containing a population of about 2000 persons), there are great numbers of unemployed poor: the following fact will give you an idea of the condition of our labouring hands. A friend of mine has about four acres of his land planted with potatoes; the digging and housing of these, you would not suppose, could excite much interest among our labourers: the contrary, however, is the case,—numbers of hands came to bespeak the job a month before the crop was ready; and this morning, when the work was to commence, my friend found his house beset by upwards of sixty persons, all clamorous to share the wages of not more than two or three days' labour. It appeared cruel to refuse so many destitute hands, and they were all engaged: but what are they to do during the ensuing winter?

I was lately in company with a member of the British Parliament, who appeared to be a man that had duly considered the state of the country, and was anxious, as far as his influence extended, to alleviate the distress of the poor. He strongly recommended the allotment, to the labourers in husbandry.

of

of a small portion of ground, sufficient to support a cow, or to be planted with potatoes, or otherwise cultivated in aid of their maintenance. Instances had come under his observation, when the rates of parishes had been reduced from 8s. to 9d. by the adoption of the above plan. He had estates (near Exeter) on which there was much waste land, which the tenants disregarded, as unworthy of cultivation: these waste pieces he had let, in small portions, to the husbandmen, for periods of seven years, at a merely nominal rent. Thus, while he was devising lasting advantage for the poor, his estates were greatly improved, and the value of his property much enhanced.

As an effectual means of aiding our distressed poor, I call upon large proprietors of land to adopt the same plan; and, if they are too much occupied by

other avocations to be able to attend personally to such concerns, let them write to their tenants, recommending the adopting of similar measures. Tenants, especially those who wish to have their leases renewed, would listen to such suggestions from their landlords; and indeed many farmers need admonitions respecting the proper tillage of their ground. On large farms there is always to be found more employment for labourers than some occupiers are willing to furnish. If only the mere wages of the men were repaid to the farmer, by an increase of crop, it would still be highly desirable that work should be supplied to persons able and willing to labour: but, in most cases, what is improperly termed expensive farming, will more than repay the money expended in the high cultivation of land.

B—; Oct. 14, 1817.

Y.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of THADDAEUS KOSCIUSKO, GENERAL and COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the NATIONAL POLISH ARMY.

“*Cernit omnia Deus vindex.*”—SENECA.

THE memory of this gallant officer ought not to pass down the stream of time unheeded and unregarded: his exploits will be recorded by the pen of history, and, while his name continues for ages to sound harshly in the ear of the despot, he will find the noblest of all monuments in the bosoms and recollections of every freeman within the pale of the civilized portion of the world.

Thaddæus Kosciusko was born in Poland, about the year 1752. Descended from a family, at once noble and poor; from his earliest youth he was dedicated to the profession of arms. Being accordingly sent to Warsaw, at a precocious age, he soon made considerable progress in his studies. After this he obtained a commission in the service of “the King and Republic of Poland,” as it was then called.

In the course of a few years more, we find this young officer in France, whither he had repaired for the purpose of further military instruction; and, on his return to his native country, he was immediately advanced to a higher rank in the Polish army, having found means to obtain the protection, not only of the king, but also of one of the chief nobles,

who maintained a powerful ascendancy, both in the diet and in public affairs.

But, being young and ambitious, he at length determined to repair to the Transatlantic Continent, for the express purpose of aiding and supporting the cause of the Americans, then in open hostility to the mother country. As for himself, he already appertained to the party that opposed the encroachments of Russia, and languished for the independence of their native country; and, in addition to feelings of this kind, there is something fascinating in the very sound of liberty to a young, ardent, and ingenuous mind. On this occasion, Kosciusko prevailed on a lady of noble birth, and distinguished family, to unite her fate to his, and to accompany him to the new world: but these romantic lovers were pursued, overtaken, and separated for many long years, by the interposition of paternal authority: for it was then a species of treason, in that country, for one of the poor nobles to aspire to the hand of a daughter of a great and a powerful *magnat*. At this period, too, the bulk of the Polish nation actually consisted of vassals, literally *adscripti gleba*; and, where slavery prevails, equality is of course unknown, and the voice of justice and humanity can never be heard!

After a variety of adventures, Captain Kosciusko, (for by that appellation he was now known,) at length landed in America, and instantly repaired to the army

army of General Washington, by whom he was handsomely received. He had arrived, indeed, at a fortunate moment; for hostilities had but recently commenced, and the defenders of liberty, although numerous, active, and resolute, were at the same time raw, ignorant, undisciplined, and unacquainted with every thing that appertains to the art of war. To such an army,—if army it could then be called,—this young and spirited Pole became a treasure. He was present at many skirmishes, during which he conducted himself with great gallantry; and it has been said, that he was admitted into the family of General Washington, as an officer appertaining to his suite. On this occasion, also, he formed an acquaintance, which soon ripened into friendship, with the young and gallant Lafayette; he was well known to Rochambeau, who afterwards became a marshal of France; and, in short, he appears, by his skill, his bravery, and his amiable manners, to have conciliated the regard, not only of the native Americans, but also of the numerous body of French, and other foreigners, then in their service.

At length, when peace arrived, and the independence of America had been ascertained and secured, the gallant Kosciusko determined to return to Europe. Having landed in France, he immediately proceeded to Poland, where his love and patriotism were both excited by some obscure rumours that had recently reached his ears. On his arrival at Warsaw, he learned that his intended bride was married, and that the Poles longed for an opportunity to shake off the hateful yoke of Russia, which had already decided on the first partition of Poland.

He now betook himself to a secluded and retired life, partly to indulge his melancholy, and partly to avoid suspicion; for the generals of the Empress Catharine were become jealous of all popular characters, and the fame of Kosciusko had already reverberated from the shores of the Atlantic, and began to be pronounced with rapture by a nation which panted for a liberator!

At length, an opportunity of advancement presented itself, and he instantly left his retreat. A new diet, actuated by a spirit of national independence, was anxious to lessen the influence of foreigners, in Poland; and, to effect this, wished to encourage such of the natives as displayed a love of country, united with a knowledge of the art of war. As

no Pole was more prominent in respect to both qualifications, Kosciusko was now promoted to the rank of major-general.

But this very assembly, overawed by the presence of foreign troops, and menaced by the ambassador of Russia, was obliged, reluctantly and indignantly, to ratify the bondage of their country by a second partition of Poland. The pretext for this,—and when is uncontrolled power deficient in respect to a pretext?—was the new constitution of 1791, by which the vassalage of the peasants was to be meliorated. In the year 1794, the Baron d'Ingelstroom, acting with the authority of a master, displayed all the insolence of office. He demanded the restoration of the servile code of 1772, and actually ordered every vestige of that of 1791 to be erased from the records of the senate. A humiliating compliance only increased the insolence of the mandates of the Czarina; and her imperial majesty, confiding on these, and the bayonets of her barbarian troops, immediately issued an order for the reduction of the national army to 16,000 men, a body that could excite but little fear in the bosom of so powerful a sovereign. This imperious demand produced a new civil war, in Poland, the event of which was for some time uncertain.

Mean-while, Kosciusko had already taken the field, in support of the new constitution; for he served as general of division, under Count Ponitowski. During a whole campaign, he distinguished himself, as usual, by an union of courage and good conduct. The king, who had been placed on the throne, for the express purpose of serving the interests of Russia, was an accomplished scholar, but weak, vacillating, and fickle. The menaces of the court of St. Petersburg soon dissipated all his airy dreams of patriotism, and accordingly he submitted himself implicitly to the will of his benefactress; for, instead of taking the field in person, and placing himself at the head of his countrymen, he soon proved himself unworthy of that crown, which the legions and intrigues of Russia had enabled him to usurp. On learning the fatal intelligence of this servile compliance, General Kosciusko resigned his commission, and retired to Germany.

But new events speedily fixed his attention once more on his native country, now likely again to become a theatre of war and bloodshed, of ruin,

ruin, and desolation. The politicians of Europe waited for the effects likely to be produced, by the new and insolent order for disbanding the troops; and it was generally supposed, that the Poles would be once more obliged to submit. But they were mistaken, for Madalinski refused to obey an illegal command; on the contrary, hastily summoning all the troops within the extent of his jurisdiction, he passed the Vistula, and attacked a body of Prussians: for the conquest was *tripartite*, and the courts of Vienna and Berlin were nearly as active in respect to the partition, although not quite so ferocious as the Russians themselves.

No sooner had the news of this insurrection been communicated to Kosciusko, who still kept up a constant intercourse with the insurgents, than he suddenly quitted his retreat at Leipsic, where he had taken refuge, and advanced rapidly, with several officers in his suite, to the frontiers. Having there learned the precise state of affairs, he instantly entered Poland, and soon received a deputation from a body of respectable Poles, who had secretly assembled at Warsaw, and chosen him generalissimo. Accompanied by a chosen band, in 1794 he made a sudden irruption into the palatinate of Cracovia, in which but few of the enemy had as yet appeared; and, entering the capital at the precise moment when a feeble garrison had been driven out, he instantly replaced it in its former station, and obliged the victors, in their turn, to betake themselves to flight.

He now published a *formula*, which was constantly designated in Poland, by the term of an "Act of Insurrection;" and, having fallen in with Madalinski, who had been obliged to fly before a superior corps of Russians, they immediately turned on the pursuers; and, with a body of light and undisciplined troops, actually conquered a superior number of veterans: but the latter only fought for pay and booty; the former were actuated by far different motives—patriotism, indignation, and revenge!

Mean-while the Warsovians, actuated by similar principles, and inflamed still more by the presence, the rapacity, the cruelty, and the injustice of a foreign force, determined on joining in the insurrection. No sooner did intelligence of this disposition arrive in the Polish camp, by means of numerous emissaries whom the love of country had attached to the common cause, than Kosciusko

determined to repair thither. He accordingly set out at the head of a motley assemblage, incompletely armed, and but badly disciplined, with the view of giving battle to the finest troops in Europe, all of whom were provided with muskets and bayonets; while most had seen service, either in the wars of Poland or of Turkey; and, in addition to a regular supply of provisions, they possessed a formidable train of artillery.

While in full march towards the capital, this raw and inexperienced body of recruits fell in with a large detachment of Russians; but Kosciusko was at their head, and, instead of a cowardly flight, they engaged in a deadly combat, which ended in the total defeat of their enemies. On learning the happy news, the citizens of Warsaw, faithful to their vows, instantly flew to arms; and the Russian garrison, astonished at the disgrace of their countrymen, began to feel the necessity of retreat. The imperial ambassador, who had given law to the king, as well as senate, and hitherto acted as one responsible to no other authority than that of the sovereign, whose secret orders he had so implicitly obeyed, betook himself, with his train, to a shameful flight; but the troops retreated with their faces towards the enemy, and displayed a courage and a fidelity worthy of a juster sovereign and a better cause.

The gallant Pole, on entering Warsaw, found King Stanislaus Augustus, who had been abandoned by his allies in a state of despondence. Instead of triumphing on a feeble, and a fallen monarch, he raised him from the dust, and ordered that his majesty should be treated with all the deference due to his exalted rank. The policy of this conduct is, perhaps, less worthy of commendation than its heroism. His duplicity, timidity, and irresolution, had rendered this prince not only despised, but hated by his subjects. He readily declared himself, indeed, at the head of the confederation, and, for a time, sanctioned the insurrection, by the thin and transparent veil of *legitimacy*, which he threw over the ranks of his embattled countrymen. On this, as on all other occasions, his majesty was entirely passive; for, adopting a cunning, but odious, neutrality, he prepared, as usual, to abandon the vanquished, and declare himself on the side of the victor. An opportunity but too soon presented itself!

Kosciusko now beheld multitudes joining

joining his standard; he calculated on an army of 70,000 men, and he was in hopes to be able to excite a universal insurrection among the whole body of peasants.

In this situation of affairs, the general has been loudly censured for not summoning a national diet, declaring bondage at an end, and converting all Poland into one great camp, in which every one of an age capable of bearing arms should assemble. But, unhappily, many of the nobles of his own party possessed multitudes of slaves, whom they considered as no less their property than their horses, their hawks, and their dogs; and such is the effect of vassalage, that, rather than give liberty to their bondsmen, they themselves were willing to bow the neck beneath the iron yoke of Russia.

Mean-while, Prussia, which had hitherto temporised, began to act with decision and effect. While one body of the troops of that nation seized on Cracovia, another marched against Warsaw; and it was expected that a sanguinary combat would take place between Kosciusko and Frederick William. But Kosciusko now, for the first time, acted on the defensive; and the Prussian army was doomed to be overcome by raw troops, and a general unknown in the annals of European warfare. This accordingly took place, for after a long and hopeless siege the assailants were obliged to retreat; happy at being able to reach the frontiers of Silesia.

But Suwarrow, whose very name is accompanied with horrible recollections, now advanced at the head of a body of veterans, breathing revenge, and denouncing slaughter. To prevent a meditated junction with the troops under General Fersen, Kosciusko attacked the latter, who were far superior to him, both in skill and numbers. A bloody and decisive engagement now ensued, and, after a conflict of five hours, the Poles at length gave way. Kosciusko, after a variety of charges, and risking his life a thousand times, received a deep and dangerous wound; and, being both unable and unwilling to leave the field, he at length found himself surrounded and a prisoner. Such was the change of circumstances, that the victor of yesterday was obliged to submit to those he had so recently vanquished, and that too, with such fearful odds against him.

Mean-while, the Generals Suwarrow and Fersen, having effected the me-

ditated junction, and Kosciusko being now strictly guarded and confined, all Poland, from this moment, appertained to the victors. A ferocious general immediately marched against Warsaw, which was garrisoned by a body of gallant Poles, the only remaining hope and consolation of their unhappy country. But it was fated, that the army which had sacked Ismailoff, and destroyed its garrison of 20,000 men, without compassion to either age or sex, or innocence or beauty, should repeat the same sanguinary and cruel scene in the capital of Poland.

The Russians instantly marched to the assault, and, from the first, resolved to give no quarter. A horrible massacre ensued, in the course of which, all manner of enormities took place; and, if the writer of this article can credit the relation of an officer present on that horrible day,—among other instances of atrocious barbarity, he beheld a beautiful babe torn from the breast of its bleeding and butchered mother, to be bandied about by a ferocious soldiery, from bayonet to bayonet, until it had passed through a long extended line of musqueteers! A second massacre, in cold blood, more terrible and less inexcusable than the first, as it took place after a respite of several hours, finally closed the bloody scene; for the haughty commander at length condescended to reply to the supplications of the inhabitants:—"that the empress was not at war with the Republic, and that his commission was only to reduce the *rebellious subjects* of Poland to obedience."

An English historian, inflamed with a just indignation, expresses himself thus, when treating of the mournful catastrophe of that day:—

"On the 9th of November, (1794,) the Russian commander made his triumphal entry into Warsaw, traversing that dreadful scene of desolation and destruction, in profound silence. Having made a solitude, he called it peace. That the impiety of this transaction might keep pace with the barbarity of it, a solemn *Te Deum* was celebrated on the first of December, for the success of the imperial arms of Russia; and the offerings of guilt were presented on altars polluted by profaneness, and red with human gore.

"The Polish chiefs, Kosciusko, Polocki, &c. were sent under a strong military escort to Petersburg, and thrown into dungeons; and the unhappy monarch

monarch himself was ordered to repair, first to Grodno and then to Petersburg, where he soon ended his days, without exciting, after the high hopes, on very slender grounds, conceived of him in the commencement of his reign, the slightest emotion of either esteem or regret.*

"A third and final partition of the unfortunate kingdom of Poland, after a short interval, took place, conformably to a new convention, (signed at Petersburg, October 24, 1795,) between the crown of Russia and Prussia, to which Austria afterwards acceded; and the very name of Poland was, from this time, blotted out from the map of Europe. Such were the exploits (continues he,) performed on the eastern side of Christendom, by the high and very dear allies of England, jointly engaged with her in a confederacy, which had for its professed object the restoration of religion, of social order, and regular government—exploits which infinitely exceeded, in atrocity and barbarity, any crimes which, surrounded as she was with enemies, and irritated by every species of provocation, had been, in the very crisis of her revolution, perpetrated by the atheists and anarchists of France."

In the mean time, Kosciusko was confined in the dungeon of a fort in the vicinity of the capital of Russia, by Catharine II. who, by a judicious distribution of a few pensions and medals among the *literati* of Europe, had contrived to obtain a high reputation for clemency, at a cheap rate. The death of that princess, whose real character has never been sufficiently developed, at length freed this noble Pole from his fetters; and the magnanimity of her son, which has never been duly appreciated, conferred on him his liberty, to which he generously added an income, sufficient to supply all his wants. Nay, the new emperor did more; he visited his illustrious prisoner, and was himself the harbinger of his own generous intentions.

But Kosciusko had no longer any country in Europe; he, therefore, resolved to repair to his adopted one in America. Having taken a passage from St. Petersburg to London, on his arrival in the capital of England, the house where he resided was completely surrounded by an admiring multitude;

* Stanislaus Poniatowski, late King of Poland, and Grand Duke of Lithuania, died at Petersburg, Feb. 12, 1798.

and persons of rank, of all parties and descriptions, were eager to pay their respects to the hero. The Whig Club voted him a sword, and sent a deputation to announce the intelligence.

His reception in America was of the most brilliant kind; for, on his arrival there, he was joyfully received both by the government and the people. But the state of his wounds, and indeed his declining health, prohibited a long sojourn in the trans-atlantic continent. The situation of Europe, too, was such as to afford hopes of better times for his unfortunate country.

After a short stay, during which he obtained possession of the grants of land formerly assigned to him by Congress for his services in the revolutionary war, Kosciusko re-embarked, and landed in France,—which he had left a monarchy, and now found a republic! He was received with every possible attention by the Directory; and, as the climate agreed with him, he soon after settled in that country. But, Russia having declared war against France, by a rare instance of magnanimity, he resigned the pension of the emperor, and lived long enough to see the *autocrat* crouch under the sword of Bonaparte. He also beheld his enemy Suwarrow die in disgrace, amidst the scorn and indignation of mankind,—who, by this time, had forgotten his exploits, and only remembered his enormities.

When Bonaparte became first consul, and then sovereign, it was hoped he would extend a protecting hand to Poland; but this was not the case, and no mention of that unhappy country is made in the treaty of Amiens, although the interests of the Ottoman Porte are strictly guarded and provided for by an express article.

At length, on the renewal of the continental war, it was expected that Bonaparte would have achieved the liberation of Poland; and, had he been in earnest on this subject, he might have obtained far more real glory than he had hitherto enjoyed. His grand project for the invasion of Russia; his bold scheme, which led him to encounter all the horrors of a polar winter; his energetic, but useless, march to Moscow;—would have been then unnecessary. In this case, his army would have remained entire; his reputation would have been enhanced; the tranquillity of Europe would have been strengthened by recreating a new and independent kingdom; and the crown of France would have been firmly fixed on his head: while

the sceptre of Charlemagne must have been transferred to a son, who, in his own person, unites the blood of Napoleon and St. Louis to that of Maria Theresa.

In 1806, when the Emperor of France deemed it necessary, for his defence, to occupy Poland, he invited Kosciusko to join him at Berlin: but, as his health would not permit him to remove from the vicinity of the French capital, he declined to repair thither. However, his name and credit were invoked upon this occasion, as will appear from the following state paper.

General Kosciusko's Address to his Countrymen.

Amidst the clangour of arms, which echoes from Poland, Kosciusko is about to join you.—In the enterprise of the French, in their triumphs, and by their awful eagle hovering before them, you will distinguish those legions, which display their courage in the four quarters of the globe, while in one campaign they have dispersed the united force of two great empires; and have lately in one week annihilated the labour of a century, the work of Frederick, and the trophies of his old and celebrated generals.

Dear countrymen and friends, who have proved yourselves to possess a degree of fortitude equal to our misfortunes; you, who, banished from your native soil, have remained under a nation friendly to Poland; and who, having become strangers in the heart of that country, nevertheless preserved the sense of glory, and the recollection of our brethren,—arise! the great nation is before you: Napoleon expects, and Kosciusko calls you!

I soon shall again behold the paternal earth which my arm defended; those fields which I have bathed with my blood; and with tears of joy I embrace the unfortunate friends whom I was not permitted to follow to the grave.

Beloved and brave countrymen, whom I was compelled to abandon to the yoke of the conquerors, I have only lived to avenge your wrongs; and I now return to restore you to freedom. Sacred remains of my country! I hail you with transport, and embrace you with a sacred mania. I will join you, never more to part. Worthy of the great man whose arm is extended towards you, worthy of the Poles who now hear my voice, I shall endeavour to establish a more splendid and stable basis; or, if the name of my native country amount to no more with my fellow citizens than so many empty words, in this case I shall know how to avoid my own disaster and your disgrace, by burying myself under the noble ruins of our aspiring fortune. But, no; the good times of Poland have returned. Destiny has not led Napoleon and his invincibles to the shores of the

Vistula without an object. We are under the ægis of the monarch who vanquished difficulties as it were by a miracle; and the re-animation of Poland is too glorious a subject not to have been left by the Eternal Judge for him to achieve."

Paris; Nov. 1, 1806.

KOSCIUSKO.

But Bonaparte was content, on this memorable occasion, with expelling the Russians, and occupying their portion of Poland with his troops: this measure had become absolutely necessary for his ultimate designs, for he now converted it into a place of arms; and it afterwards became a place of retreat, when forsaken by fortune, and abandoned by his allies, he here sought refuge, with the remnant of an army, from the flames of Moscow, and the vengeance of the Cossacks. His treaties and connexions with the court of Vienna precluded the possibility of becoming the restorer of Poland; for he had yielded to the vulgar ambition of having an emperor for a father-in-law, and did not find, until too late, that the house of Austria was wholly regardless of such ties, which were, indeed, considered as a humiliation;—security and aggrandisement alone have ever been the leading features of the policy of that family. The events that succeeded are too well known to all Europe to be enumerated here; certain it is, that, after the fall of Kosciusko, the Poles despaired of their freedom; and their unhappy country, finally united to Russia, is now governed by an archduke, the brother of the present emperor.

Mean-time, the gallant and unfortunate Pole, steadfast to his purpose, remained amid the happy solitude of a country-life, and never more re-visited his beloved country. Such was the veneration paid to his character, however, that, when the allies entered France, his little habitation remained sacred and inviolable: even the Russians had been now taught to respect so gallant and so noble an enemy.

The Emperor Alexander, like his father Paul, seemed anxious to salute the Pole; he commiserated his misfortunes, he admired his intrepidity, and he could not but respect his patriotism: he even expressed a wish to restore him to his former rank and consequence in the country that had given him birth; but, with a consistency worthy of his character, he is said to have sternly rejected the proffered boon. "If your Majesty means by Poland," continued he, "that Poland, such as it was in 1794, I am both ready and willing to return to my native land; but I cannot

condescend to serve under a foreign prince, who wears its crown. Therefore, unless Poland be governed by a native sovereign, or a republican form of government is established there, I must decline your Majesty's most gracious offer." The emperor is reported to have replied, with his usual policy and circumspection, "All you have uttered, General, is praiseworthy, and merits my esteem; but I can say nothing at present about the government of Poland, for all these matters are to be finally discussed and settled at a Congress about to be held at Vienna."

The private life of Kosciusko was, to the full, as romantic as the public one. With the high-born dame, alluded to in a former part of this narrative, he was afterwards united, and became her third husband. By this lady he had a daughter, who is since married, and resides in Poland; so that he may have grand-children to glory in his name; and, if occasion should offer, to vindicate his honor and his cause.

When forsaken, and nearly forgotten by all the world, one faithful friend still remained to the gallant Pole. This was M. Ziltner, with whom he resided during the last few years of his life, in the vicinity of Fontainebleau. This gentleman had been formerly minister from the Swiss cantons to the court of the Tuilleries; and his friend, in return, contrived that the imperial bounty of which he himself disdained to partake, should insure independence to the old age of his kind and beneficent host.

During the autumn of 1817 they took

a long journey together, for the purpose of visiting Switzerland, and paying homage to the cradle of so many patriots and heroes. It was at Solenre that Kosciusko resigned his breath, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, happy to escape from a land of tyranny and priestcraft, and to draw his last sigh within sight of the canton that gave birth to William Tell, the liberator of Switzerland.

It appears, that Kosciusko was acquainted with the celebrated Paul Jones; and, on his leaving the service of Russia in disgust, he immediately interested himself in his behalf. The following curious and original specimen of Kosciusko's English correspondence on this occasion has been lately published in a respectable literary miscellany at Edinburgh.

To the Honourable Vice-Admiral Paul Jones,
Amsterdam.

Varsau; Feb. 15th, 1790.

My dear sir,

I had the honour to write you the 1st or the 3d of February,—I do not recollect; but I gave you the information to apply to the ministers of Suede, at Hague, or at Amsterdam, for the propositions (according to what M. d'Engestrom told me) they both had orders to communicate to you.

I wish, with all my heart, that it will answer your expectations. I am totally ignorant what they are, but I would see you to fight against the oppression and tyranny.

Give me the news of every thing.—I am, dear sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

T. Kosciusko, G.M.

CORNUCOPIA.

PUNS.

SOME writers are fond of puns; wits who are not writers, much more so. The scintillation produced by odd and unexpected combination of ideas in company, affords a sort of zest or cayenne-pepper for grown ladies and gentlemen, who are not contented with plain and ordinary stimulation. But there are many instances where such cayenne-pepper has been found by far too hot, and which has produced a sort of excoriation which required a long time to heal; and, at last, has left visible eschars, which have never been either forgotten or forgiven. Some persons, fond of such sauce,—mere wordy wits,—would rather give pain or offence to others than avoid a piquant remark in the shape of a pun. It may be ques-

tioned whether the disposition for punning does not originate in a paucity of original thought; at least, it is known some verbal wits whose thoughts, when committed to paper, have not been of the most brilliant description,—frequently a mixture of mud and water, perfectly inseparable. The writer knew a sanctimonious person, who affected a good deal of verbosity upon a metaphysical question; but, when requested to put his thoughts upon paper, declined, saying, that he could answer *viva voce*, but not in *writing*,—a sure proof of want of soundness in his arguments. The conversation of punsters may be borne by, nay it sometimes produces considerable pleasure to, the auditory nerves, but it does not always suit the visual organs.

Perhaps

Perhaps puns are then only permissible when, withdrawing from intense and arduous studies, they operate upon the mind as a sort of elegant relaxation,—the bowls and nine-pins of grown babies; and, if kept within due bounds, and not made too personal, they may have their use; but be assured, young punster, whenever they tread upon the heels of causticity, they ought undoubtedly to be avoided.

Horace says—

Dulce est desipere in loco.

But he does not mean that we are to play the fool at the expense of others; he had too much good sense and good humour for that.

Dean Swift was supposed to be one of our greatest punsters; but perhaps he had the reputation of what did not belong to him. The following pun, certainly not Swift's, has never appeared in print, and is scarcely worth printing, but as it conveys a kind of philosophical axiom.

Aliquid is mater unite dextra ordinari læto he ut.

A liquid is matter united extraordinarily to heat.

GALL AND SPURZHEIM.

In a controversy about the anatomy of the brain, by Gall and Spurzheim, it appears that, in the Edinburgh Review, an article on this delicate subject was written by a boy; and that another in the Quarterly Review on the same anatomical subject was the production of a clergyman. Nothing can more strongly indicate the folly of confiding in the authority of anonymous criticism. Dr. Spurzheim, in his reply to these critics, concludes in the following just peroration: "Considering the whole of the preceding statements, I may say, that I have done with those who arrogate the right of thinking and deciding for the rest of mankind; who will not allow the least credit to any one that has not their approbation; who anonymously calumniate and detract; who, in doing so, claim the merit of conscientiousness; who disguise, mistake, and misinterpret; who invent ridiculous monstrosities; who, in using the most vulgar language, speak of personal dignity and politeness with beings who change assertions as it seems convenient; who do not understand the passages which they quote;—who, from different chapters, extract sentences, illustrating different propositions, and represent these their own fictions, as nonsensical and absurd conceptions of the author;—with such writers on the

brain, who have nothing in view but minute mechanical differences of size and form, and shades of colour; who, however, cannot see brown substance in the pons Varolii;—who, as if there were not, from ancient times, absurd names enough, invent, in the brain, cul-de-sacs, pits, grooves, mountains, wings, lobules, and so on;—who never consider the parts in connexion and relation, nay, create artificial separations;—who are attentive only to the mechanical appearances, and never think of the functions of the parts;—who believe, that a man can walk, and have voluntary motion of his legs, without spinal cord, can philosophize without brain;—who can assert, that physiological inquiries of the brain are of no use to the medical profession; who consider one brain and its parts as the standard of all other brains; who admit, that the brains of men have their full growth at seven years of age, and do not undergo any change afterwards; and with such historians, who affirm from erudite research, and as the result of many experiments, made under a variety of circumstances, that there is no foundation whatever for the supposition, that the convolutions consist of two layers."

EARTHQUAKE AT LISBON.

Deposition of James Ferguson and James M'Donald, tenants of the Laird of Glenmoriston, eighteen miles from the town of Inverness.

"James Ferguson deposes, that in May, 1755, being on the south side of Lochness, near the Fall of Toyers, and having his boat loaded with logs from the woods of Glenmoriston, a wave suddenly forced the yaul and her cargo several feet over the beach; and, before he could recover from this surprise, he found himself carried back, and again floated with a rushing motion, still further beyond the landing-place, where the boat overset; the timber floated away, and he and his comrades with difficulty got upon dry land. The wind was then westerly and very moderate. James M'Donald deposes, that, on comparing with his neighbour, he is sure that much about the same time, on the opposite side of the loch, the water rose several feet, swelling the river Moriston, and twice receded, leaving the river very shallow for a minute. M'Donald was cutting down trees near the spot, and was struck with terror, not knowing what to think of an appearance which the oldest man never had mentioned, and, he now finds, had never seen."

SKLDEN'S

SELDEN'S RECANTATION.

My good Lords,

I most humbly acknowledge my error which I have committed in publishing the History of Tithes, and especially in that I have at all (by shewing any interpretation of holy Scripture, by meddling with counsellors, fathers, canons, or by what else occurs in it) offered any occasion of argument against any right of maintenance *jure divino* of the ministers of the Gospel; beseeching yo^r. L^{ds}. to receive this ingenuous and humble acknowledgment, together with the unfeigned protestation of my griefe for that through it I have so incur'd both his Majesties and your L^{ds}. displeasures, conceiv'd against me in behalfe of the church of England.

A true copy from the original, found in Archbishop Laud's study.

J. SELDEN.

CHARACTER OF CHAPLAINS.

Milton and Dryden appeared to equally dislike the clergy. But, there is in Milton's contempt of that order an energy of hatred, greatly exceeding what appears in the taunts of Dryden.

"A chaplain," says the proud adversary of King Charles the First, "is a thing so diminutive and inconsiderable, that how he should come here, among matters of so great concernment, to take such room up in the discourses of a prince, if it be not wondered, is to be smiled, at. Certainly, by me, so mean an argument shall not be written; but, I shall huddle him, as he does his prayers. The Scripture owns no such order, no such functions in the church. Bishops or presbyters, we know; and deacons, we know; but, what are chaplains? In state, perhaps, they may be listed among the upper serving-men of some great household, and be admitted to some such place as may style them the sewers, or the yeomen-ushers of devotion, where the master is too resty or too rich to say his own prayers, or to bless his own table." Such was the light in which the independents had begun to regard the mere clerical character; and with such insolence could Milton rail against men, whose pious duties certainly could not dishonour them; and whose learning ought to have secured them his estimation.

UNSUCCESSFUL MOTIONS FOR REFORM.

House of Lords, ..	May 14, 1770;	by the Earl of Chatham.
Commons, March 21,	1776;	Alderman Wilkes.
Lords,	May 7, 1780;	Duke of Richmond.
Commons, ..	May 7, 1782;	Hon. W. Pitt.
Ditto, ..	May 7, 1783;	Ditto.
Ditto, ..	June 16, 1784;	Alderman Sawbridge.
Ditto, ..	April 18, 1785;	Hon. W. Pitt.
Ditto, ..	March 4, 1790;	Right Hon. Henry Flood.
Ditto, ..	April 30, 1792;	Mr. Grey.
Ditto, ..	May 6, 1793;	Ditto.
Ditto, ..	May 26, 1797;	Ditto.
Ditto, ..	April 25, 1800;	Ditto.
Ditto, ..	June 15, 1809;	Sir Francis Burdett.
Ditto, ..	May 21, 1810;	Hon. Thomas Brand.
Ditto, ..	May 3, 1812;	Ditto.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

SCITE OF A BATTLE.

(From General Wilkinson's Memoirs.)

THE ground which had been occupied by the British grenadiers presented a scene of complicated horror and exultation. In the square space of twelve or fifteen yards lay eighteen grenadiers in the agonies of death, and three officers propped up against stumps of trees, two of them mortally wounded, bleeding, and almost speechless; what a spectacle for one whose bosom glowed with philanthropy, and how vehement the impulse, which can excite men of sensibility to seek such scenes of barbarism; I found the courageous Colonel

Cilley a-straddle on a brass twelve-pounder, and exulting in the capture—whilst a surgeon, a man of great worth, who was dressing one of the officers, raising his blood-besmeared hands in a frenzy of patriotism, exclaimed, Wilkinson, I have dipt my hands in British blood. He received a sharp rebuke for his brutality, and with the troops I pursued the hard-pressed flying enemy, passing over killed and wounded, until I heard one exclaim, "Protect me, sir, against this boy." Turning my eyes, it was my fortune to arrest the purpose of a lad, thirteen or fourteen years old, in the act of taking aim at a wounded officer who lay in the angle of a worm fence.

fence. Inquiring his rank, he answered, "I had the honour to command the grenadiers;" of course, I knew him to be Major Ackland, who had been brought from the field to this place, on the back of a Captain Shrimpton, of his own corps, under a heavy fire, and was here deposited, to save the lives of both. I dismounted, took him by the band, and expressed hopes that he was not badly wounded: "Not badly," replied this gallant officer and accomplished gentleman, "but very inconveniently, I am shot through both legs; will you, sir, have the goodness to have me conveyed to your camp?" I directed my servant to alight, and we lifted Ackland into his seat, and ordered him to be conducted to head-quarters.

ROBERT FULTON.

From his Life, by D. Colden.

Robert Fulton was born of Irish parents, in Little Britain, in the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1765. His family is said to have been respectable, but not rich. Mr. Colden says that his peculiar genius manifested itself at an early age, and that his leisure hours in childhood were spent in mechanics' shops or devoted to the pencil. This latter employment seems at that time to have possessed the greatest attractions, for from the age of seventeen to that of twenty-one he painted portraits and landscapes, at Philadelphia, for profit. He then purchased, with his earnings, a little farm in Pennsylvania, upon which he established his mother. We rejoice to record this circumstance, as we can scarcely conceive one more honourable to the character of a young man. It proves early industry, frugality, and great strength of filial affection. In the same year he went to England to improve himself in his profession, as a painter, under the patronage of Mr. West. He was for some years an inmate in the family of that gentleman. After leaving it he removed to Devonshire, and remained in that place and in other parts of England for some years longer—it does not clearly appear how many, and then went to France. During the latter part of his stay in England he seems to have relinquished his profession, and to have busied himself about several projects relating chiefly to canal navigation. In '98 he addressed, (we presume from France) some general speculations on French politics to Lord Stanhope, who appears to have been his intimate friend; but, though designed for the public, they attracted little of the public attention, as

his biographer does not even know whether they were ever in fact published or not. In 1797, he took lodgings at an hotel in Paris, with Mr. Joel Barlow, with whom he formed so strong a friendship, that, when Mr. B. soon after removed to his own hotel, he invited Mr. F. to reside with him, and for some years Mr. Fulton was a member of the family of Mr. Barlow. He projected a panorama, which proved successful and beneficial, and made some experiments upon the explosion of gunpowder under water. The French Directory gave him hopes of patronizing these attempts, but at length withdrew their support. He offered the project to the Dutch government, but it was declined. It was then offered to Bonaparte, who had become first consul, and he appointed a commission, with funds and powers to give the required assistance. While in France, and probably about this period, he formed an intimate acquaintance with Chancellor Livingston, and at that period those gentlemen laboured conjointly in their attempts to introduce steam navigation, which was afterwards attended with such brilliant success. In 1801, he made several experiments with a plunging boat, designed for submarine warfare, with a degree of success which seems to have been satisfactory to himself. The following very flattering account of it was given by St. Austin, a member of the tribunal.

The diving boat, in the construction of which he is now employed, will be capacious enough to contain eight men, and provision enough for twenty days, and will be of sufficient strength and power to enable him to plunge one hundred feet under water, if necessary. He has contrived a reservoir of air, which will enable eight men to remain under water eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two sails, and looks just like a common boat; when she is to dive, the mast and sails are struck.

In making his experiments, Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water with three of his companions, but had the boat parallel to the horizon at any given distance. He proved that the compass points as correctly under water as on the surface, and that, while under water, the boat made way at the rate of half a league an hour, by means contrived for that purpose.

If we may judge (says an American critic) of the future from the past, it would seem necessary, for the success of these projects, to obtain the consent of those who are to be "*decomposed*," which has not yet been done. Mr. Fulton was therefore never able to de-

molish

molish an English ship, although he watched long and anxiously such as approached the French coast, for that purpose. The rulers of France being at length discouraged, and Mr. Fulton, thinking that the all-important object was to blow up ships, and, so that were effected, it was no great matter to what power they might happen to belong, turned his eyes for patronage to the English government—or they turned their eyes to him. Mr. Colden seems very properly aware that this conduct of his friend might make an unpleasant impression on the minds of those who were not, like his biographer, acquainted with the elevation and philanthropy of his views, and seeks to justify him by the following defence:

It must be recollected, that Mr. Fulton's enthusiastic notions of the advantages of an universal free trade and the liberty of the seas, had led to the inventions which he was then endeavouring to employ, and which, as he supposed, would annihilate naval armaments, the great support in his estimation of what he called the war-system of Europe. He was persuaded, that, if this system could be broken up, all nations would direct their energies to education, the sciences, and a free exchange of their natural advantages. He was convinced, that if, on the contrary, the Europeans continued to cherish this war-system, and to support and augment their great naval armaments, his own country would be driven to the necessity of protecting herself by similar establishments, which, as he thought, would be inimical to her republican institutions, and destructive of her happiness. Without reference, therefore, to the merits of the then existing contest, the grounds of which were constantly changing; without feeling a partiality or enmity to either of the belligerents; he was desirous of engaging one of the nations at war, to give him an opportunity of trying the efficacy of his inventions. If they were proved to answer his expectations, he was indifferent as to the temporary advantages it might give either over the other. He believed that the result would be the permanent happiness of all, and that, in the general good, his own country would largely participate. He considered himself as introducing a new military science, which he wished to prove, and in which he had a desire to perfect himself, for the benefit of his country, and of mankind. His sentiments on this subject were not novel, nor without the sanction of the nations which they most immediately concerned. Neither France nor England has hesitated to encourage their citizens, with a view to their improvement in military science, to serve in the armies and navies of foreign states at war, when they have been neutral.

"Whatever," says Mr. C. "may be

the just force of this reasoning, it swayed the mind of Mr. Fulton to honest conviction." It is doubtful whether it will produce a similar effect on any other mind.

From the following passage, it appears that the negotiations between Mr. Fulton and the English ministry were *clandestine*, and were carried on at a time when he resided in France, and was ostensibly attached to her interests:

It has been mentioned, that the Earl of Stanhope had taken great pains to inform himself as to Mr. Fulton's proceedings in France. This nobleman's mathematical and mechanical mind perceived what consequence might result from the application of Mr. Fulton's inventions. The information he obtained was communicated to the British cabinet, and excited alarm. It was determined by the British ministry, if possible, to withdraw Mr. Fulton from France. Lord Sidmouth, who was then one of the ministers, contrived to have a communication with Mr. Fulton, while he was in Paris, and obtained his consent to meet an agent of the British government in Holland. In October, eighteen hundred and three, Mr. Fulton went from Paris to Amsterdam for this purpose. But the agent with whom he was to confer did not arrive; and, after being in Amsterdam three months, he returned to Paris.

Some light is thrown upon Mr. Fulton's conduct by the evidence adduced for another purpose, by Mr. Colden, from Lord Stanhope, his early friend and correspondent.

In a speech on American affairs, made by Lord Stanhope in the House of Lords, soon after these experiments were made, he is reported, in the London papers, to have said, "it was not, perhaps, sufficiently known that, at that very moment, exertions were making in America to carry into effect a plan, for the disclosure of which an individual had, a few years before, demanded of the British government fifteen thousand dollars, but had been refused." He alluded to a plan, he said, for the invisible destruction of shipping, and particularly of men-of-war. That the inventor of this scheme was then in America, and it was ascertained that it would not, on an average, cost twenty pounds to destroy any ship whatever.*

WASHINGTON AND CLINTON.
(From Wilkinson's Memoirs.)

During my intercourse with General Hamilton at New York, in 1799, our official engagements produced frequent references to the opinion of General Washington; and I embraced the occasion, to obtain a more distinct view of the private character of that great man

* Some copies of this work having reached London, further extracts will be given in our next.

than

than our military relations had permitted.

There may be many living witnesses of the fact, that Sir Henry Clinton, whilst he commanded in New-York, occupied the house of Captain Kennedy, of the British navy, near the battery; and that there were no buildings at that time between it and the river. In these quarters the chief reposed in security with the ordinary ground in front, relying on naval protection for safety in his rear. General Washington had by his spies ascertained precisely the approaches, not only to Sir Henry's quarters, but to his bed-chamber, and the enterprise appeared so feasible, that he determined to carry him off. The arrangements were made for light whale-boats with muffled oars, and 150 Marblehead seamen, properly commanded: every thing being ready, the detachment waited for the approach of night; in the interval Colonel Hamilton took occasion

to observe to the general, that "there could be little doubt of the success of the enterprise, but, (said he,) have you examined the consequences of it?" The general inquired "In what respect?" "Why," replied Hamilton, "it has occurred to me that we shall rather lose than gain by removing Sir Henry Clinton from the command of the British army, because we perfectly understand his character, and by taking him off we only make way for some other, perhaps an abler officer, whose character and dispositions we may have to learn." The general acknowledged these reflections had not occurred to him, but with noble frankness admitted their force, thanked Colonel Hamilton for his suggestion, and the expedition was abandoned. I had heard of this incident; and, making inquiry of General Hamilton relative to the fact, he gave me the preceding details.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PHELAN AND SUSAN:

A TALE.

BY JOHN PENWARNE, ESQ.

[This Tale is founded on an affecting and interesting event, which happened on board the Swallow sloop of war, in a most gallant and sanguinary action, which she maintained off Frejus, with a superior force, and is recorded in Bell's Weekly Messenger, of Saturday, August 16, 1812. It is said to have been communicated in a letter from Mahon, dated July 10; and that the writer had the circumstance immediately from the officers of the Swallow.]

'T WAS on the hostile coast of France

The Swallow spread her sail
To brave the howling, wintry blast,
Or court the summer gale.

To her no danger brought a dread,
No adverse wind could blow,
Tho' its wild wing in tempest swept,
That bore her to a foe.

Among the bravest of her crew,
Where all were truly brave,
Young Phelan stood—with Liffey's stream
He sought the ocean wave.

Good humour on his comely brow
Had stamp'd her image bright;
The foremost he in mirthful jest,
As foremost in the fight.

To love the stoutest heart must bend,
And Phelan had a bride,
Whom Erin, long for beauty fam'd,
Might justly deem her pride.

The courtly dame to her might well
The wreath of beauty yield,
Nurs'd not in luxury's gay parterre—
A lily of the field.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 306.

None e'er her faultless form beheld,
But own'd that she was fair;
Tho' he that look'd into her heart
Saw fairer beauties there.

When Phelan left the nuptial couch,—
From Love's soft pleasures flew,
To meet his country's foes in fight,
And Susan bade adieu;

She begg'd, as kneeling on the deck,
She might his danger share;
His gallant captain she besought,
And dropt the pleading tear.

Stern Discipline at first refus'd,
In peremptory strain,
But, to the brave and gallant breast,
Can Beauty plead in vain?

Receiv'd on board, with grateful heart
She fearless plough'd the wave;
Nor once the generous chief repents
The kind consent he gave.

Does sickness quail the hardy breast
That fears no mortal foe,
She watches at the hammock's side,
To soothe the seaman's woe.

Persuasion spoke in Susan's voice,
Who wayward man commands;
And Med'cine's nauseous bitterest draught,
Came sweeten'd from her hands.

Did dire disease o'er life prevail,
The passage safe she show'd;
Her piety the polar star
That steer'd him to his God.

No eye licentious ever rests
On Susan's glowing charms;
An angel minist'ring she seems,
And Vice itself disarms.

S Y

Each

Each bosom own'd the sacred shield
 That Virtue o'er her spread,
 And tongues, tho' all unus'd to prayer,
 Pray'd blessings on her head.
 One summer's morn, as rose the sun
 Above the eastern wave,
 One general high-exulting shout
 The gallant seamen gave.
 For lo! it gilds a foeman's sail,
 Slow stealing under land,
 Where Frejus' ramparts rising near
 The subject waves command.
 "A sail—a sail!" "Your canvas spread,
 Catch all the winds that blow:
 For action clear!" the captain cries,
 "Hoist out the boats and tow."
 "Another sail!—another yet!"
 The watchful seaman cried.
 "Three sail—each equal us in force,"
 The captain now replied,
 "Are fearful odds! but say, my lads,
 Say, shall we fight or fly?"
 A shout declar'd the brave resolve
 To conquer or to die!
 "Then be it so,—to quarters beat,
 And here we wait the foe;
 The Swallow never strikes her flag,
 Tho' Fate may lay it low."
 Nail'd to the mast, the rising wind
 Its crosses proud display'd,
 As conscious of the gallant crew
 That fought beneath its shade.
 Now lovely Susan came on deck,
 To stand at Phelan's side,
 But to the surgeon's aid assign'd,
 The wife obey'd and sigh'd.
 The distant thunder of the war
 At first assails her ear;
 Louder and louder bursts the roar—
 The conflict is more near.
 The ship now trembles every beam,
 As she her light'ning pours;
 Like pattering hail, against her sides
 The grape-shot fall in showers.
 If Susan heav'd the timid sigh,
 'Twas Phelan woke her fear;
 If fled the roses from her cheek,
 They strew'd his fancied bier.
 Now many a wounded seaman brave
 Their messmates bear below;
 From many a ghastly gaping wound
 She saw the life-stream flow.
 From many a dying hero's brow
 She wip'd the damps of Death;
 And many a gallant heart she cheer'd
 In Life's last fleeting breath;
 Embalm'd with Friendship's tenderest tear
 The corse of many a friend;
 When from the slaughter-loaded deck
 These direful sounds descend:
 "Phelan is wounded!"—up she springs,
 And rolls her frenzied eyes;
 She gains the deck,—in mortal pangs
 Her dearest Phelan lies.
 Clasp'd in her arms, his dying form
 Is to her bosom prest

His death-dull eye bespoke the soul
 A longing lingering guest.
 "Cheer up, my husband, cheer!" she cried,
 "We are not doom'd to part!"
 Too true she spoke,—for, wing'd with fate,
 A bullet reach'd her heart.
 O kindest Fate! that spar'd the pang,
 The keenest pang of Death:
 Their last sighs mingle, as to Heaven
 They yield their parting breath.
 The hardy seamen gather round,
 And o'er the faithful pair,
 From eyes that were unus'd to weep
 Fell Pity's tenderest tear.
 Whilst on the conquer'd yielding foe,
 The mingled glance is flung,
 Of grief and vengeance,—Victory's shout
 Dies fault'ring on the tongue.

TO * * * * *

BY ARTHUR BROOKE, Esq.

WHEN the world seemed oppressive and
 hateful,
 And life but a conflict of ill,
 'Twas a feeling refreshing and grateful,
 To think thou wert left to me still:
 Thy voice like enchantment came o'er me,
 My spirit revived at the balm;
 Thy sweet shadow glided before me,
 And passion a moment grew calm.
 Tho' my heart, in the hour of its wildness,
 So frantically dared to complain,
 It had slept like an infant in mildness,
 Had'st thou been relieved by its pain:
 And had suffered in silent endurance,
 Whate'er its affliction might be,
 Had it felt the consoling assurance
 Of bearing one sorrow for thee.
 But no, 'twas a rapture denied me,
 To blend my emotions with thine;
 And to know that, whate'er could betide me,
 Thy bosom would share it with mine.
 I am fixed by some spell to live lonely,
 Unanswered in joy or in grief,
 My pleasures are bliss to me only—
 My tears give no mourner relief!
 There are pangs that can ne'er be diminish'd,
 And feelings thou never must know,
 Which will haunt me till all shall be finish'd,
 And death be my respite from woe!
 Could my soul in its truth be depicted,
 Ah! how would it pain thee to see,
 That thine own hand a fresh wound inflicted
 On what was then bleeding for thee!
 Canterbury, 1817.

TO LORD BYRON.

BY MR. RYMER.

A DIEU, adieu, fond Fancy's child!
 Smooth be the rolling wat'ry wild;
 Calm be the wave that's doom'd to flow,
 Still mingled with the drops of woe;
 Sweet be the zephyr's wing that flies,
 Still burthen'd with the poet's sighs,
 Harmonious, like his farewell strains,
 To wedded bliss and native plains.

And, could the Muse's lyre impart
A charm to ease the wounded heart,
And fairy scenes could Fancy find,
To soothe the deeply troubled mind,—
Thou might'st be blest, from anguish free ;
For Genius fondly smiles on thee,
And taught thee ev'ry varied strain,
That thrills the nerve of joy and pain,—
The lover's sigh, the hero's care,
And timid Hope, and dire Despair;
And requiems o'er a people's doom,
In lands that only boast their tomb,—
Where all the great and good are dead,
And Liberty and Joy are fled ;
And but the tyrant and the slave
Behold the ruins of the brave.

O should'st thou, sorrowing minstrel, stray
O'er these bright scenes of classic lay,
And breath thy numbers to the gale
That erst has borne the Ilian tale ;
'Tho' now neglected Pindar's lyre,
'Tho' quench'd the buskin'd poet's fire,
And Spartan truth and valour flown,
And Attic worth and splendour gone ;
Yet might thy song o'er these lov'd plains
Revive the charm of Freedom's strains,—
Still teach the rocks and hills around
To hail the long-neglected sound ;
Then ere the flame of Hope expir'd
Some kindred bosom might be fir'd,
The steep ascent of Fame to climb—
The Solon of a future time.
O yes! for here some daring mind,
By Heaven with energy design'd,

The wond'rous gaze of vulgar times,
Some hero's soul, without his crimes,
Might here obtain a radiant crown,
By virtue gain'd, with high renown,
Erect a truly lawful throne
Where Justice, Truth, and Freedom shone ;
Restore to Greece her wonted name,
Her polish'd worth, her splendid fame,
Her Spartan zeal, Athenian charms,
Corinthian arts, and Theban arms ;
While birth-proud despots stood around,
Admir'd and fear'd the hallow'd ground.
Sweet Bard, adieu! may every prayer
Still serve to shield thee from despair,
And all the joys that poets feel
Still ease the wound they cannot heal :
May Fancy then around thee throw
A charm to soothe her fav'rite's woe,—
For oft the wond'ring poet spies
A scene unseen by common eyes ;
And oft the raptur'd minstrel hears
A sound unheard by common ears.
O may that charm, to Genius dear,
Still mingle rapture with thy tear ;
Tell thee, the breeze through ev'ry tree
But mourns in unison with thee ;
Like thee, the rill from rocky steeps
For ever droops, for ever weeps ;
And echoing caves their notes prolong,
Enamour'd of the poet's song.
And when thy lyre shall sound no more,
And thy last day of grief be o'er,
May all thy errors be forgiven,
And Mercy waft thy soul to Heaven.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 57th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FIFTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CI. *To continue an Act, intituled an Act further to extend and render more effectual certain Provisions of an Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the First, intituled 'An Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests;' and of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, to explain, amend, and render more effectual the said former Act; and of Two Acts, passed in the Nineteenth and Forty-third Years of the Reign of his present Majesty, extending the Provisions of the said former Acts.—July 11.*

CAP. CII. *To defray the Charge of the Pay, Cloathing, and contingent Expences of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain, and of the Miners of Cornwall and Devon; and for granting Allowances, in certain Cases, to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Quartermasters, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of Militia, until the 25th Day of March 1818.—July 11.*

CAP. CIII. *For defraying, until the 25th Day of June 1818, the Charge of the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia of Ireland; and for making Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers of the said Militia during Peace.—July 11.*

CAP. CIV. *To reduce the Number of Serjeants, Corporals, and Drummers in the Militia of Ireland, whilst disembodied.—July 11.*

CAP. CV. *To encourage the Establishment of Banks for Savings in Ireland.—July 11.*

CAP. CVI. *To provide for the Establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland.—July 11.*

CAP. CVII. *To provide for the more deliberate Investigation of Presentments to be made by Grand Juries for Roads and Public Works in Ireland, and for accounting for Money raised by such Presentments.—July 11.*

CAP. CVIII. *For the Regulation of levying Tolls at Fairs, Markets, and Ports in Ireland.—July 11.*

CAP. CIX. *To abolish the Subsidy and*

and Alnage of the Old and New Draperies, and of all Woollen Manufactures, in Ireland; and to authorize the Payment out of the Consolidated Fund of an Annual Sum to John Lord de Blaquiere, during the Continuance of his Interest in the Office of Alnager.—July 11.

Cap. CX. To make further Regulations for the better collecting and securing the Duties upon Spirits distilled in Ireland.—July 11.

Cap. CXI. To suspend, until the 10th day of October, 1819, a Part of the Duties on Sweets or Made Wines.—July 11.

Cap. CXII. To amend an Act of the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for better regulating the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, as far as respects the Mode of Applications for certain Services in the Victualling Department.—July 11.

Cap. CXIII. To prevent the further Circulation of Dollars and Tokens, issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for the Convenience of the Public.—July 11.

Cap. CXIV. To continue, until the 1st Day of August 1818, two Acts of his present Majesty, allowing the bringing of Coals, Culm, and Cinders to London and Westminster.—July 11.

Cap. CXV. To extend the Provisions of an Act of the Twelfth Year of his late Majesty King George the First, and an Act of the Twenty-second Year of his late Majesty King George the Second, against Payment of Labourers in Goods or by Truck, and to secure their Payment in the lawful Money of this Realm, to Labourers employed in the Manufacture of Articles made of Steel, or of Steel and Iron combined, and of Plated Articles, or of other Articles of Cutlery.—July 11.

The Provisions of 12 G. 1. c. 34. extended to labourers employed in the manufacture of articles made of steel, &c. —And the provisions in 22 G. 2. c. 27. are applicable to this Act.

Cap. CXVI. For limiting the Time now allowed by Law for Production of the Certificate of due Delivery of Goods removed from one Warehousing Port in Great Britain to another for the Purpose of Exportation; for altering the Hours for Shipping Goods in the Port of London; and to empower Officers of the Customs and Excise to permit the Removal of Goods from one Bonding Warehouse to another in the same Port.—July 11.

Collectors, &c. may permit goods to be removed from one warehouse to another in any port of Great Britain (except the port of London) under such regulations as the Treasury may deem necessary.

Cap. CXVII. To regulate the issuing of Extents in Aid.—July 11.

The amount of debt due to the crown to be indorsed upon the writ, as the sum to be levied by the sheriff.—If any overplus, court to dispose of it upon summary application.—Not to prejudice the debtor to the crown in recovering the remainder of any debt.—Extents in aid not to be sued out by simple-contract debtors to the crown, &c. except in certain cases.—Extent in aid not to issue on bonds for the payment of duties against any corporate body, &c.—Persons imprisoned under any writ of Capias in extents in aid, may apply to the courts of Exchequer for their discharge.

Cap. CXVIII. For authorizing the Executors or Administrators of deceased licensed Navy Agents to receive Prize Money, Bounty Money, and other Allowances of Money upon Orders given to such deceased Agents.—July 11.

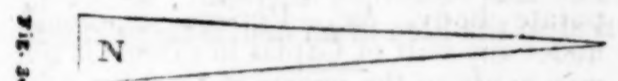
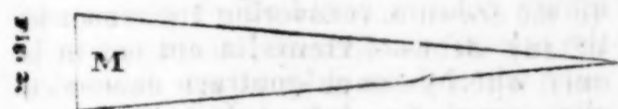
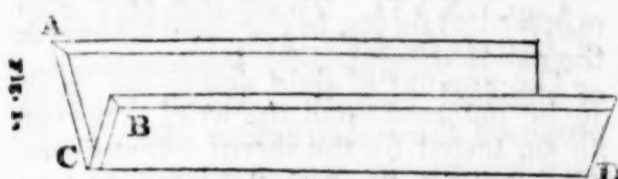
PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To DR. DAVID BREWSTER, of Edinburgh; for a new Optical Instrument, called "The Kaleidoscope," for exhibiting and creating beautiful Forms and Patterns.—July 10.

THE Kaleidoscope (from *καλος* beautiful, *ειδος* a form, and *σκοπεω* to see) is an instrument for creating and exhibiting an infinite variety of beautiful forms, and is constructed in such a manner as either to please the eye, by an ever-varying succession of splendid tints and symmetrical forms, or to enable the observer to render permanent such as may appear most appropriate for any of

the numerous branches of the ornamental arts. This instrument, in its most common form, consists of two reflecting surfaces inclined to each other, at any angle, but more properly at an angle which is an aliquot part of 360°. The reflecting surfaces may be two plates of glass, plain or quicksilvered, or two metallic surfaces, or the two inner surfaces of a solid prism of glass or rock crystal, from which the light suffers total reflection. The plates should vary in length according to the focal distance of the eye; five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten inches will in general be most convenient,

nient, or they may be made only one, two, three, or four inches long, provided distinct vision is obtained at one end, by placing at the other end an eye-glass, whose focal length is equal to the length of the reflecting planes. The inclination of the reflectors that is in general most pleasing is 18° , 20° , or $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, or the 20th, 18th, and 16th part of a circle, but the planes may be set at any required angle, either by a metallic, a paper, or cloth joint, or any other simple contrivance. When the two planes are put together, with their straightest and smoothest edge in contact, they will have the form shewn in Fig. 1, where A B C is the aperture or angle formed by the plates. In this figure the plates are rectangular, but it may often be more convenient to give them the triangular form, shewn at M, Fig. 2, or N, Fig. 3.



When the instrument is thus constructed, it may be either covered up with paper or leather, or placed in a cylindrical, or any other tube, so that the aperture A B C may be left completely open, and also a small aperture at the angular point D. If the eye is now placed at D, and looks through the aperture A B C, it will perceive a brilliant circle of light, divided into as many sectors as the number of times that the angle of the reflectors is contained in 360° . If this angle is 18° , the number of sectors will be 20; and, whatever be the form of the aperture A B C, the luminous space seen through the instrument will be a figure produced by the arrangement of twenty of these apertures round C, as a centre, in consequence of the successive reflections between the polished surfaces. Hence it follows, that, if any object, however ugly or irregular in itself, is placed before the aperture A B C, the part of it that can be seen through the aperture will be seen also in every sector, and every image of the object will coalesce into a form ma-

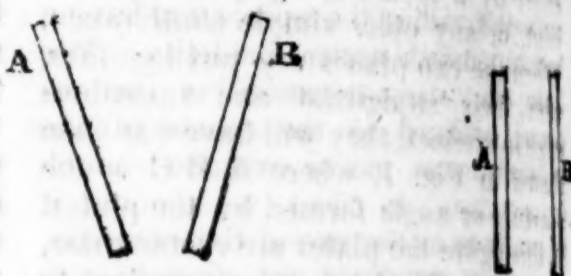
thematically symmetrical, and highly pleasing to the eye. If the object be put in motion, the combination of images will likewise be put in motion, and new forms, perfectly different, but equally symmetrical, will successively present themselves, sometimes vanishing in the centre, sometimes emerging from it, and sometimes playing around in double and opposite oscillations. When the object is tinged with different colours, the most beautiful tints are developed in succession, and the whole figure delights the eye by the perfection of its forms and the brilliancy of its colouring. The motion of the object may be effected either by the hand or by a simple piece of mechanism, or the same effect may be produced by the motion of the instrument over the object, or round its own axis. In the form of the kaleidoscope now described, the object should be held close to the aperture A B C, and the eye should be placed as nearly as possible in the line C D; for the figure loses its symmetry in proportion as the object recedes from A B C, and as the eye rises above D. The instrument is therefore limited in its present form to the use of objects, which can be held close to the aperture. In order to remove the limitation, the tube which contains the reflectors should slide in another tube, of nearly the same length, and having a convex lens at its farther extremity, the focal length of the lens should be always less than its greatest distance from the aperture A B C. In general it should be about one-third or one-fourth of that distance, but it will be advisable to have two or even three lenses of different focal lengths, to fit into the end of the outer tube, and to be used as circumstances may require, or a variation of focal length may be produced by the separation or approach of two lenses. When the instrument is thus fitted up, it may be applied to objects at all distances; and these objects, whose images are formed in an inverted position at the aperture A B C, may be introduced into the symmetrical picture in the very same manner as if they were brought close to the instrument. Hence we can introduce trees, flowers, statues, and living animals; and any object which is too large to be comprehended by the aperture A B C may be removed to such a distance that its image is sufficiently reduced. The kaleidoscope is also constructed with three or more reflecting planes, which may be arranged in various ways. The tints placed before the aperture may be the complimentary colours produced by transmitting polarised light

light through regularly crystallised bodies or pieces of glass that have received the polarising structure. The partial polarisation of the light, by successive reflections, occasions a partial analysis of the transmitted light; but, in order to develop the tints with brilliancy, the analysis of the light must precede its admission into the aperture. Instead of looking through the extremity D of the tube, the effects which have been described may be exhibited to many persons at once, upon the principle of the solar microscope or magic-lantern; and in this way, or by the application of the camera lucida, the figures may be accurately delineated. It would be an endless task to point out the various purposes in the ornamental arts to which the kaleidoscope is applicable. It may be sufficient to state, that it will be of great use to architects, ornamental painters, plasterers, jewellers, carvers and gilders, cabinet-makers, wire-workers, bookbinders, calico-printers, carpet manufacturers, manufacturers of pottery, and every other profession in which ornamental patterns are required. The painter may introduce the very colours which he is to use, the jeweller the jewels which he is to arrange, and in general the artist may apply to the instrument the materials which he is to embody, and thus form the most correct opinion of their effect when combined into an ornamental pattern. When the instrument is thus applied, an infinity of patterns is created, and the artist can select such as he considers most suitable to his work. When a knowledge of the nature and powers of the instrument has been acquired by a little practice, he will be able to give any character to the pattern that he chooses, and he may even create a series of different patterns, all rising out of one another, and returning by similar gradations to the first pattern of the series. In all these cases the pattern is perfectly symmetrical round a centre, or all the images of the aperture

A B C are exactly alike, but this symmetry may be altered, for after the pattern is drawn it may be reduced into a square, a triangular, an elliptical, or any other form that he pleases. The instrument will give annular patterns, by keeping the reflectors separate, as at A B, Fig. 4. and it will give rectilineal ones, by placing the reflectors parallel to each other, as in Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



The kaleidoscope is also proposed as an instrument of amusement, to please the eye, by the creation and exhibition of beautiful forms, in the same manner as the ear is delighted by the combination of musical sounds. When Custillon proposed the construction of an ocular harpsichord, he was mistaken in supposing that any combination of harmonic colours could afford pleasure to the person who viewed them; for it is only when these colours are connected with regular and beautiful forms that the eye is gratified by the combination. The kaleidoscope, therefore, seems to realise the idea of an ocular harpsichord.

List of New Patents, and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

WM. HARRY, of Morriston, near Swansea, smelter of copper-ores; for an improvement or improvements in the building, constructing, or erecting the roofs or upper parts of furnaces used for the smelting of copper and other ores, or any of their metals, or for any other purposes requiring strong fires.—Oct. 3.

JOHN OLDHAM, of South Cumberland-street, Dublin; for an improvement or improvements in the mode of propelling ships and vessels on seas, rivers, and canals, by the agency of steam.—Oct. 10.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

M. DE ROSSEL, of the ROYAL ACADEMY of SCIENCES, read the following MEMOIR on the PROGRESS and STATE of NAVIGATION, at the GENERAL ANNUAL SITTINGS of the FOUR ACADEMIES of the INSTITUTE, on the 24th of April, 1817.

IF the arts and sciences ought to excite an interest proportionate to

the advantages we derive from them, what art deserves, more than navigation, to fix our attention? It is that which establishes an easy communication between the most distant nations, which introduces civilization among the most barbarous people, and enables us to participate in the riches which Nature produces in every part of the earth. No other art calls forth more largely the faculties

faculties of man; it teaches him to brave numberless dangers, and gives him the means of surmounting them; it enlarges his ideas in shewing him Nature, under all her aspects, and humanity in all its conditions, from savage life to the highest degree of civilization.

The men who have the most contributed to perfect it are almost all our contemporaries, and it will be permitted to touch but slightly on ancient times, without dreading the reproach of having committed an historical infidelity. We know that the navigations of the ancients, confined to the coasts of the Mediterranean, never extended much beyond them; in effect, what could it be previous to the use of the compass, when they yet dared not altogether to lose sight of land?

The maritime states of Italy, charged to conduct our fathers to the Holy Land, established factories on the coasts which their armies had conquered; and commerce, as well as navigation, acquired new strength. The Italian merchants penetrated in the course of the crusades into the Eastern countries, and prepared new sources of commerce.

The travels of Marco Paulo, which approaches nearly to the period of the last crusade of St. Louis, marks the first epoch of modern geography. Although the names of the nations, provinces, and towns, are strangely disfigured, in the relations which we have of them, the places the most distinguished by their position or their importance, are still recognizable. The Isle of Cipangu, for instance, can be no other than that of Japan; for it is said, that it is placed to the eastward of the coasts of China. The geographers of the day consequently placed this discovery far beyond the spot where Ptolemy had fixed the eastern boundaries of the known world of the ancients.

It was nearly about this period of travels of Marco Paulo, that the compass was first used. Its origin is uncertain—various nations pretend to the honor of this fine invention: but, the most probable opinion is, that it comes to us from the Chinese, who had long been acquainted with it.

The use of the compass gave to navigators the means of directing themselves in all weathers, and inspired them with the courage necessary to quit the coast. They first sought the direction which they ought to follow, in repairing

from one place to another: they afterwards invented methods calculated to give them the relative position of their vessels with these two places. This first step removed the art from its long infancy. Commerce assumed a new flight, and towards the end of the fourteenth century it extended itself beyond the Mediterranean, on the coasts of Portugal, of France, and even into Flanders. The Italians, soon the most skilful navigators of Europe, instructed the other nations by their lessons and by their example.

The Portuguese were the first to profit by them; the vessels of their nation which discovered the coasts of Africa, as far as Sierra-Leone, were conducted by Italians. They were not long ere they were able to conduct them themselves, and they advanced along the coasts of Guinea, of Benin, and of Congo; at length, Bartholomew Diaz doubled the Cape of Good Hope, in 1486; but he arrested his course when he was on the eve of penetrating into the Indian seas.

We are now come to that grand epoch which has changed the face of the world; the glory of having operated this great change, was still reserved for the Italians. Italy produced Christopher Columbus, who, by the force of his genius, effected, in the art of navigation, a revolution, the influence of which has extended itself to every part of human knowledge.

History informs us, it was in placing China and Cipangu, of which Marco Paulo had spoken, beyond the most eastern land of Ptolemy, that Christopher Columbus persuaded himself, that he should have but a third of the circumference of the globe to traverse, if he bent his course in a contrary direction to that of Marco Paulo, that is to say, if he directed his course straight westward. Thus reduced, the distance was still upwards of two thousand leagues, and surpassed the means of navigation at this period. The navigators were wont, as we are told, to compare their position on the open sea, with that of the places which they were desirous of attaining; but, Columbus, who aspired after unknown lands, and was about to isolate himself, as it were, from the rest of the world, would, necessarily, be destitute of this kind of comparison. He turned his eyes towards the heavens, and conceived the idea of comparing the position of his vessel, lost in the vast extent of the seas,

seas, to the position of the stars. The first idea of referring each point of the surface of the globe, to that which corresponds with it in the celestial sphere, is due to Hipparchus. Ptolemy afterwards adopted it in his Geography, and ranged the places mentioned therein, by their latitude and longitude. Christopher Columbus, in applying this to navigation, has so intimately allied this great art to astronomy, that nothing henceforward can separate them, and seamen will for ever seek in the heavens the position which they occupy on the earth.

The voyages which Christopher Columbus made, subsequent to the first, completed the discovery of that chain of islands which traverses the mouth of the gulph of Mexico, and that of a portion of the coasts which encircle them. It is also from the period of these great navigations that the Spaniards date their establishment in the new world.

Similar successes caused a general movement in navigation. The Portuguese resumed the project of penetrating into India, and finished by establishing themselves there. Thence, they pursued their discoveries as far as the isles of Sunda and the Moluccas on one hand, and, on the other, as far as China and Japan. France and England engaged some Italians in their service, who opened to them the road of extended navigations.

The sciences were, at this period, still in their infancy, among all the people of Europe. Astronomy had only begun to be cultivated in Germany in the first years of the fifteenth century. In the time of Christopher Columbus, it must have been in the state in which we find it in the books of Ptolemy. It required to be enlightened by a long train of observations previous to its present state of perfection; and thus it remained more than a century in the same state. Tycho Brahe prepared, by his observations—the best which had till then been made—the Discovery of the Laws of Kepler; Newton at length appeared, and submitted the movements of the heavenly bodies to the combinations of geometry, and the calculations of analysis. His genius rendered to the science the same service which that of Columbus had rendered to the art two centuries before; and navigation perfected itself at the same time as astronomy.

The mariners obtained the latitude by the meridional height of the stars, which, in the commencement, they ob-

served with the astrolabe. The use of less imperfect instruments was afterwards introduced, but none of them approached those which are now in common use.

As to the longitude, they calculated it by the space which the vessel had made, and they were deficient in the means of observing it. History, however, mentions an eclipse observed by Christopher Columbus; but, it appears, that no navigator imitated him. It is known, that the longitude is measured by the diurnal movement of the earth, and that it can be calculated in time as well as in degrees; in this case it is equal to the difference of hours which are reckoned at the same instant in the spot where the vessel actually is, and in the first meridian. The only question then was, to ascertain these two hours. The problem, thus reduced to its simplest expression, seemed very easy; it was this point, however, which most exercised the sagacity of the learned.

Newton, in discovering the laws of universal gravitation, taught the means of calculating astronomical tables; henceforward, it was easy to predict the places which the planets ought, at each instant, to occupy in the heavens; and reduce to practice the method of the distances of the moon from the sun and the stars, which he had indicated as the best means of obtaining the latitude at sea. The best instruments known are also due to the genius of Newton; it was he who had the first idea of adapting mirrors to those which serve to measure these distances. This invention was afterwards executed by Hadley, with the greatest success; the instrument which this latter has invented, is, if we except some slight modifications, the same which is still in general use.

The art of watch-making, scarcely risen from its cradle, could no longer confine itself to the regulation of the occupations of our lives; it dared to time the movements of the celestial bodies. It made such great progress, that it directly attacked the problem of longitude, and its success far exceeded our expectations. The marine watches, (time-keepers,) which they construct at present, preserve, for entire months, the hour of the first meridian.

As soon as the mariners had the means of determining with precision their situation on the globe, they delayed not to lay down the position of the places on the coasts which they had occasion to visit. Navigation underwent a second revolution;

revolution; it was no longer solely destined to support industry and commerce; it took a more elevated flight, and contributed to the progress of human knowledge. Hydrography, on which the safety of vessels peculiarly depended, was the first object of its cares. The most learned men undertook voyages by sea, and mariners cultivated the sciences. The voyages of La Caille, and of Maskelyne, introduce the practice of astronomical observations into navigation; and other voyages, undertaken to observe the passage of Venus over the sun's disk, accelerated the progress of astronomy itself. The services which navigation has rendered, extend to all the branches of our acquirements. I still behold the place which Bougainville, whose name cannot be pronounced without awakening sentiments of affection, occupied in this assembly. He is the first Frenchman who made the voyage round the world, and his name is allied to a great number of very important discoveries. It was not until after his voyage, that Harrison constructed the first marine time-keeper.

Fleurieu tried, in 1768, two of these new time-keepers, executed in France by Ferdinand Berthoud, and he established the proof of their utility. To him we owe the first application of them, which was made to geography, and the first rules which were given to navigators for their use.

Who, among us, does not re-call to mind the immense services which Borda has rendered to the science? Equally skilful as a seaman and as a geometer, he has procured to navigation the reflecting repeating circle; and to astronomy another instrument, which, in very small dimensions, has, by its exactitude, surpassed the greatest instruments till then known.

It would have seemed that navigation, after having been enriched with so many instruments, and such a variety of rigorous methods, could proceed no further. But the mind of man, capable of distinguishing the degree of perfection which his works are deficient in, always makes new efforts to attain it.

Geometry has unmasked, in its profound works, the last secrets of the science; and it is sufficient to designate it. Have not, also, all the geometers and astronomers, assembled in this place, contributed, either by their learned works, by the most delicate operations of geodesy, or by equally

nice astronomical observations, to give to the results of the science a precision previously unknown? It is to their combined works that navigation owes the perfection which it has attained in our days.

But I must not terminate what I have to say, without re-calling the labours of the most illustrious navigators who have advanced our geographical knowledge.

The voyages of the immortal Cook are those, where, for the first time, we gathered the fruits of the efforts made upwards of two centuries, for the perfection of the sciences. His vessel offers us the type of the tie which unites all the human sciences, and of the alliance which those who cultivate them ought to contract. Navigators, astronomers, naturalists, all united to concur to the same end; and the names of Banks, and of Forster, are associated by history with that of Cook, whose glory they shared. This great navigator has brought us acquainted with the greater part of the coasts and of the islands of the great ocean; the ice of the two poles, alone, arrested his discoveries.

The voyages of Vancouver and of Flinders, although less brilliant, possess not a less interest; and they have enriched geography with a great number of useful discoveries.

France, in which we have successfully perfected the art of navigation, undertook a second voyage round the world, shortly after Cook's last voyage. The desire of knowing the sources which commerce might find on the north-western coasts of America, and on those of Tartary, gave rise to the voyage of La Perouse. The instructions which this skilful navigator received, relative to savage nations, shew the extent of the acquirements of the monarch who had dictated them.

"Occupy yourself," says he to him, "in conciliating their friendship; prescribe to your companions in the voyage, to live in good intelligence with them; treat them gently, seek to ameliorate their condition in teaching them to cultivate the plants and trees you carry to them; but, above all, do not make known the superiority of our arms, except for your own safety. I shall regard it as one of your most brilliant successes, if the voyage can be terminated without costing the life of a single man."

The first part of his voyage, published after his own journals, has preserved to

us the fine survey of the coasts of Tary, and has enriched hydrography with some very precious charts.

Three years elapsed without any news of him arriving; the resolution was taken to send in search of La Perouse. The king charged M. d'Entrecasteaux to follow his course, and to restore him to his country, as well as his companions. The coasts which La Perouse was to have reconnoitred, were visited with the greater care, as they were obliged to observe them narrowly, in order not to suffer any evidence to escape which might announce the presence of our unfortunate countrymen. Unhappily, these researches had no other result than to sink our hopes for ever. It is but too probable that the two vessels of La Perouse, encountered, during the night, one of those rocks which abound in the great ocean, between the Tropics, and that they perished there together.

All the means by which navigation had been enriched in these latter times, were employed during the voyage of M. d'Entrecasteaux. He completed our knowledge of a great extent of coast, and procured a collection of charts, remarkable by their exactitude. This voyage, undertaken in 1791, was terminated during the storms of the revolution: the misfortunes of the times retarded the publication, and it only appeared in 1809.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

At a late meeting of the Asiatic Society, held at their hall in Chowringhee, the Marquis of Hastings in the chair, a memorial on the Hinduism of Java was read; and several images of Booddhi, Ganeshu, Siva, and Parvatu, brought round by Dr. Tytler, were presented to the society. These mythological relics are well deserving the attention of the curious in Asiatic antiquities. Specimens of some curious sorts of wood, and of a mineral-water, resembling Seltzer water, were also transmitted. The society were likewise presented with a copy of the translation of Lilliwati, a curious treatise on Arithmetic and Geometry, written by Bhasku Acharay, or the author of Bija Gvaht. This translation is the work of Dr. Taylor, of Bombay, to whom the literary world are already indebted for able illustrations of the sciences of ancient India. The learned translation mentions, in his preface to this treatise, that the author has established, in another work, the doctrine of the earth being a globe, suspended in open space; and not owing its support to the *succedanea*, which the Poorans assert. He is also represented as having been acquainted with the principle of attraction—on which modern science has founded so many of her most beautiful speculations.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"National Psalmody;" consisting of a collection of Tunes, with appropriate Symphonies, set to a series of Psalms, selected from the New Versions; by the Rev. T. T. Barrett, M.A. The Music harmonized, arranged, adapted, and the whole dedicated to the Archbishops, Bishops, and the Rev. the Parochial Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland; by B. Jacob. 1l. 1s.

THIS collection of Psalm-tunes, many of which are original compositions by the most eminent masters, while the whole, as applicable to the proper lessons, epistles, and gospels, forms a body of parochial church-music, which strongly challenges the attention of the musical and religious world.

The occasions for which the publication has been prepared, are not, for the most part, vague and general; but those which embrace the most prominent and important points of Christian principle,

and Christian rites, as acknowledged and celebrated by the Protestant church of England and Ireland. They, by consequence, will be found particularly interesting to the observers of holy days and seasons; while, by inviting general notice to the more solemn subjects of sacred history, they will not fail to promote the interests of our established religion.

Among the valuable *materia musica* here assembled, we find most of the fine old church melodies, with revised basses and harmonies; as also several original compositions, the merits of which are honorable to the science and taste from which they emanated. The tunes, for the use of choirs, are set for four voices. For the advantage of young organists and performers on the piano-forte, the air is uniformly given in the stave immediately above the bass, with chords, in small notes; and, for the assistance

assistance of students in thorough-bass, the harmonics are indicated by their figurative signs.

Of the *original* portion of this collection, the best part is from the pens of Dr. Busby, Mr. S. Wesley, Mr. Horsley, and Mr. Jacob. Of the merits of the selected melodies, our readers will be best enabled to judge by the information, that they are chiefly the productions of Purcel, Handel, and Battishill. The office of editorship has been too laboriously and too ably attended to not to claim our especial notice. The ingenious collector seems to have been sensible of the formidability of his undertaking, and to have proportioned his efforts to the difficulties he had imposed upon himself, and the expectations of his friends and the public. "With the exception of a few of the tunes," he tells us in his Preface, "the *alto* and *tenor parts* have been super-added by himself, as also all the symphonies, excepting three." This was a delicate task; and it is no trivial praise to Mr. Jacob to say, that "the gentlemen who entrusted their productions to his discretion," will find, that he has not abused their confidence. The harmonies, undoubtedly, are supplied with science and judgment; and the symphonies are consonant and analogous.

We have only to add, that, as the appearance of this work had long been promised, so had we long wished to see it; and that we have not been disappointed in the expectations we had formed from the editor's known exertion and ability. We, indeed, entertain strongly-grounded hopes, that, while the "National Psalmody" becomes an instrument to excite a warmer degree of devotional feeling, it will inspire a more general love of that harmony which, while it lifts the mind to the contemplation of the heavenly attributes, forms the best emblem of the unity of morality, virtue, and religion.

"*The Storm*;" for the *Piano-forte*; composed by M. Holst. 3s.

Of the style of the piece now before us, we can, in candour, say, that it is spirited, decisive, and calculated to attract. The whole composition is, indeed, qualified to strike the tasteful auditor as much by its general novelty, as the spirit which characterizes particular passages. The *Andante* movement forms an appropriate introduction

to the bold opening of the succeeding *Presto*; and the climax, with which the author develops his ideas, gives us no mean impression of his skill in melodical disposition.

The title-page is illuminated with an allusive frontispiece, engraved in the *line* manner. Its design and execution, it is but just to say, exceed the generality of such illustrations.

"*Bonny Dundee*;" a new *Divertimento* for the *Piano-forte*; composed by T. H. Butler. 2s.

All the interest which music, purely Scottish, may be expected to excite, has long been commanded by the melody of "*Bonny Dundee*," an interest that will not be diminished by Mr. Butler's variations. Many of their passages afford considerable scope for the finger; and the taste and variety displayed in others are calculated to gratify the ear and improve the judgment of the juvenile auditor. It is but justice to the ingenious composer to add, that, without departing from his subject, he has infused into his own decoratory matter a degree of novelty, that at once gives attraction and substantiality to his publication.

"*The Baronet's Choice*," sung by Miss Kelly, at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane; written and composed by the Author of the "*Village Milkmaid*." 2s.

This ballad, we are constrained to say, has but very slight pretensions to taste, and still less to originality. A few borrowed and trite ideas, little attractive in themselves, and presented in a common and inartificial series, bring with them but slender demands upon our eulogium.

Had, in this composition, fancy supplied the place of judgment, or able management apologised for plagiarism, we should not have withheld our acknowledgment of such claims, as far as they go.

"*Kenilworth Castle*," a *Divertimento* for the *Piano-forte*; composed by Geo. Nicks. 2s. 6d.

"*Kenilworth Castle*" will prove an acceptable exercise to the juvenile practitioner, since its contents are at once familiar to the finger and inviting to the ear. The thoughts, if not very new, are in chain, and succeed each other with an aptitude or facility that will not fail to satisfy and conciliate the generality of amateurs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER; With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

UNDER the title of "*Shakspeare and his Times*," Dr. DRAKE has favoured the public with two quarto volumes, every page of which contains some portion of curious and entertaining matter relative to our great dramatic poet; or to the domestic history, manners, customs, and amusements of the age in which he lived. The plan of the present work strongly reminded us of Mr. Godwin's *Life of Chaucer*. Of Shakspeare's personal or private history, very little more can be collected from authentic sources than of Chaucer's; yet both Dr. Drake and Mr. Godwin have contrived, by skillful research and judicious associations, to render the biography of their respective poet the appropriate medium of an instructive and interesting view of the times in which he flourished. In the arrangement of their materials, however, the two writers have adopted different plans. Mr. Godwin presents us with an unbroken narration, making Chaucer an actor, real or supposed, in all the scenes which he describes; thus mingling, in some instances, a sport of the imagination with his description of the real picture of the age, — a poetical licence for which he has been censured by some cold critics, as incompatible with the duties of the biographer. Dr. Drake has avoided this censure, at least, by placing the biographical and descriptive parts of his work in separate compartments; and he has divided the life of Shakspeare into three parts or periods, which he entitles—*Shakspeare in Stratford*, *Shakspeare in London*, and *Shakspeare in Retirement*; each period being formed into a concise narration. After the first part of the biography, which is comprised in sixty-seven pages, we are presented with what the author terms, "A survey of country life and manners, its customs, diversions, and superstitions, as they existed in the age of Shakspeare," and this portion of the work occupies three hundred and thirty-three pages. The second narrative, namely, Shakspeare's introduction to the metropolis and to the stage, fills scarcely twenty pages; the remaining three hundred of the first volume, and six hundred of the second, being devoted to a picture of London, as it was in the days of the great bard, comprising every object that can be supposed to interest

and gratify the taste of the poetical antiquary, or the enquirer after the manners and customs of our ancestors; and abounding with beauties and curiosities of literature, that will irresistibly strike even the general reader. The third part of the biography affords matter for about thirty pages, and concludes the work. From this slight glance at the contents of this highly interesting, and we must add highly valuable, production, it will appear, that, as a Biography of Shakspeare, in the strict sense of the word, little novelty, in fact or conjecture, must be expected. In truth, the only new light we discover, beyond what was contained in the appeal, which we felt it our duty to address to the public in our last number,* has resulted from the discussion of the point as to Shakspeare's residence in London, which induces us to believe that the first expedition of the bard, from Stratford to the metropolis, was undertaken at the suggestion of Heminge, and other celebrated players of the day, who were acquainted with his talents as well as his necessities; and, consequently, that the improbable story of his holding horses for hire, at the doors of the theatre, must henceforth be exploded as a false tradition. If, however, we have not the gratification of saying we know more of Shakspeare than we did before the appearance of Dr. Drake's volumes, we should be ungrateful, indeed, to the erudite and elegant author, if we were not to acknowledge that we know him better. The leisure of thirty years devoted to such a study, by so competent an enquirer, has not been spent in vain. The result of his labours in the volumes before us is a literary treasure, for the benefit of future ages, — to which many an unborn admirer of Shakspeare will resort with feelings of gratitude to the founder. — We regret that the limits to which we are necessarily confined, preclude the possibility of doing any thing like justice to the

* The Editor cannot pass over this occasion without recalling the attention of the readers of the Monthly Magazine to his appeal on the behalf of the living descendants of the family of Shakspeare, which will be found at page 444 of the last number.

merits of a work so complex in its nature, though in its object *unique*. In brief, however, we may say, that whoever has experienced mental delight, or gathered moral instruction, from a study of the matchless works of Shakspeare, (and who is the pitiable being that has not!) will find those sublime sources of pleasure and improvement prodigiously extended and expanded, by the means which Dr. Drake has, with so much ability and labour, afforded us, of more clearly understanding their allusion to, and connexion with, the customs, manners, and literature, of that age, of which they will remain for ever an imperishable mirror.

Mr. COLERIDGE, in his "*Zapolya, a Christmas Tale*," has kept pretty near to the letter of his title: but we observe few strong delineations of character, or poetical combinations, which we should wish to remember. He is, however, less obscure than in some other of his works, which we have had occasion to notice, although the *sel poignant d'esprit* seems, in a great measure, to have evaporated: this is, we suppose, as it should be,—for, as we grow older, we ought to grow wiser. We are sorry to observe that this poem cannot add much to Mr. Coleridge's fame.

Of Mr. JAMES GILCHRIST'S "*Intellectual Patrimony, or a Father's Instructions*," we feel disposed to speak in terms of warm commendation,—as far as his plan is, in this first part of the instructions, developed. The bold and original thinking which he advocates, and the stand which he makes against the slavish doctrines of undue submission to power, both civil and ecclesiastical, obtain our decided approbation. It is scarcely possible but that these instructions must be read with advantage by most young men, and to them we more particularly recommend them. Mr. Gilchrist will, of course, feel obliged to his readers by their adopting the same precaution in reading his book which he recommends to be adopted in reading other books: we mention this because, although we recommend the book, there are several points in it upon which we cannot coincide with him, but which, as matter of opinion, we have not room to discuss.

"*An Appeal to the Citizens of London against the alleged Lawful Mode of Packing Special Juries*," by T. J. WOOLER," demands the most serious attention of the whole community. Mr.

Wooler has, in temperate but manly language, exposed the very great improprieties under which the *special-jury* system labours, which will, we hope, lead to a timely reform in this most important branch of our jurisprudence. We recommend this tract to the consideration of every well-wisher to the liberties and prosperity of the empire.

Amidst the great variety of effusions upon the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, we have seen none equal to that entitled, "*The Lament of the Emerald Isle*," by CHARLES PHILLIPS, Esq." It is dedicated "to the most desolate woman in the world, the Princess of Wales." The harp of Erin has not often awakened to a more solemn or a more affecting theme. Mr. Phillips has touched it with the hand of a master.

She was the star that the darkness divided,
The harp that gave melody e'en to the blast;

The dove at whose vision the waters subsided,

The violet of hope when the winter was past.

Oh! how lovely arose the young flow'ret of May,

Oh! how pure on its leaf hung the day's infant gem!

But the sun-beam of Heaven kiss'd the dew-drop away,

But pale ev'ning wept over the blossomless stem.

Mothers of England—when at night,

Upon the bended knee,

Your heart invokes a God of light

To guard your children's infancy,

Oh spare one pitying prayer for her,

The widowed, childless, royal wanderer!

But we will not anticipate the pleasure of our readers by any farther extracts.

Of the numerous "*Sermons*," preached and published upon the same occasion, we have not room to speak; but one by Mr. ROBERT ASPLAND is certainly among the best.

The "*Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, edited from manuscript Journals by ROBERT WALPOLE, A.M.*" form an important and valuable volume. It consists of a preliminary dissertation by the editor, in which are delineated the present situation of the Turkish monarchy and the various obstacles which it presents to the diffusion of commerce, useful knowledge, and, of course, to the comforts and happiness of the people under its government; and of the *memoirs*, forty in number, upon subjects of various interest, most of them curious,

curious, and many of them of considerable attraction; they are from the pens of *Mr. Morritt*, the late *Dr. Sibthorp*, *Dr. Hunt*, the late *Professor Carlyle*, *Dr. Hume*, *Mr. Hawkins*, *Mr. Raike*, the late *Colonel Squire*, the late *Mr. Davison*, *Capt. Light*, the *Earl of Aberdeen*, *Mr. Haygarth*, *Mr. Wilkins*, and others; with various matter, and numerous, learned, and important notes by the EDITOR.—*Mr. MORRITT'S Journal* through the District of Maina, in the Morea, is interesting; and the same may be said of the remarks of *Dr. SIBTHORP* illustrating it. The papers of *Dr. SIBTHORP* on botany and natural history are of much interest, and to the botanist and naturalist must be almost invaluable. The *Journal of a Voyage up the Nile* between Philæ and Ibrim in Nubia, in the month of May 1814, by *CAPT. LIGHT*, is not the least attractive feature in the volume. Of the libraries in Turkey we are here presented with as full an account as so scanty a subject, under so truly miserable a government, could afford: but, we cannot avoid wishing the poor Turks more enlightened rulers; although, we believe, that their whole system is past hope. Nothing short of some unexpected and unlooked-for moral convulsion seems likely to ameliorate the condition of the supine professors of islamism. Upon the whole, these memoirs will add materially to our knowledge of the manners, customs, and antiquities of Greece, Egypt, and the Levant.

In a work, called the *Bibliographical Decameron*, the *Rev. T. F. DIBDIN* has preserved curious specimens and anecdotes of the arts of printing, illuminating, and engraving, from their early exercise to the present time. Had he confined himself to the industrious collection of such rarities, he would have performed an acceptable and gratifying service to literature; but he has disgraced and abused the arts he meant to celebrate, by the puerilities and low gossiping with which he has filled his notes. Nor is the author's style superior to his literary taste; and poor, indeed, must be the state of intellect among *Bibliomaniacs*, (as the poor creatures call themselves,) if such wretched slipshod afford them any gratification. We insert a specimen of one of a thousand of these notes, and we have preferred it to many others like it, because the author himself considers it as one of his master-pieces of information; and because most modern bibliopoli-

qualified to judge from it of the capacity of the writer, and of the value of his pursuits.

"Books seem to be as numerous as the stones in the streets.] A little hyperbolic flourish of rhetoric, this! but there can be no question about the immense number of books which a reconnoissance of *Oxford-street*, *Holborn*, (with the connecting link of No. 18, *Skinner-street*.) *Cornhill*, back again through *Fleet-street*, to the *Strand*, *Pall-Mall*, and a repose at 23, *Old-Bond-street*, might supply to the shrewd observance of a Wellington-eyed bibliomaniac. And yet, where is the Row all this time?—a spot, in which the bibliopolistic reputation of *Little Britain* is more than revived! Even *Mr. Bagster*, whose broom seemed to carry the sweeping defiance of that of *Van Trump* to every bookseller in the *Strand*, could not fancy himself happy, or secure, till he had fixed the said broom in the soil of *Paternoster-row*, from which is to spring and flourish, with perennial fruit, the pocket *Polyglott Bible*, concerning which we have before (vol. ii. p. 407,) spoken at large. I wish some ingenious 'city gentleman' would give us a 'pithy and pleasant' account of the book-wealth of the said Row. Would it equal the bank-note wealth of *Lombard-street*? All I know is, that some two or three years ago, (for latterly certain nervous sensations, arising from the near and heavy-toned sound of *St. Paul's clock*, have taken me in a contrary direction, in my peregrinations towards the corner of *Cornhill*.) I took a hasty ramble through the premises and appurtenances of No. 39, in this individual Row; and such was the 'goodly quantity' of learning in quires which I there saw, that I verily believe a sixty-gun ship might have been freighted with the same. Without doubt they have here the largest book-establishment in Europe; but it hath been recently found that the soil of the place is not so productive of benefit, from the cultivation of the black-letter plant, as had been fondly anticipated. Taking it altogether, the present note, though brief, and apparently trivial, is pregnant with as much meaning as any throughout the three tomes of this *Decameron*."

A volume, entitled, "*Philanthropy and other poems*," does honour to the feelings of the author. We cannot speak very highly of it as a flight of poetic fancy; but, as a succession of just and generous sentiments, clothed in harmonious verse, it has our approbation, and we recommend it to our readers. Unlike many authors who make a parade of their feelings, he does not confine his attention to those minor evils which have afflicted humanity, and impeded the progress of philanthropy; but he throws the

the full tide of his just and manly indignation against the unchristian and inhuman practice of war. The lines on this subject are, perhaps, the most nervous in the whole volume, but our limits prevent us from extracting them. He has also a well written passage on the massacre of the Protestants in France.

A small volume of *Practical Observations and Apophthegms*, selected from the works of the late WILLIAM HUTTON, of Birmingham, merits general circulation, as every sentence is the result of that long experience which is the only guide to wisdom.

A critical Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of the Case of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and her infant Son, by REES PRICE, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. This inquiry is addressed to Parliament; and the author has been at great pains both to collect information, and to sift the truth from the many contradictory statements, partly official, which have been circulated relatively to this most melancholy event. The fatal termination of a case of *natural labour*—the death of both mother and child—he deems a very uncommon occurrence in the present improved state of midwifery, when its practice is confided to skilful hands. He, therefore, thinks that a public inquiry ought to take place.

Of Mr. GODWIN's *Mandeville*, it would be difficult to speak in terms of general praise. The style is good, and there is a just discrimination of principles; but, as a whole, it is of a more *sombre* cast even than some of his former novels, while it does not possess the interest arising from their incidents and *moral* effect. There are, however, some readers who prefer winter to summer, and night to day; and, to persons of that taste, this novel will afford a delectable treat. We regret that Mr. Godwin should waste those talents, in attempting works of fancy, which are so splendid, when employed on compositions of history and morals.

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4 A

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* * WE feel it necessary to state, that, in consequence of a new regulation at the Stamp Office, we shall in future be liable to be charged with the Advertisement Duty on all notices which include the names of booksellers, the addresses of lecturers, and other particulars, tending to supersede advertisements; we shall, therefore, in future be under the necessity of suppressing such circumstances, or of charging the moderate fee of 5s. for all such insertions,—holding ourselves at liberty, as heretofore, to accommodate the paragraphs to the genius of our work. As this is part of a system of surcharging which is felt at this moment in every part of the empire, on every variety of tax, we trust we shall not be accused of any dereliction of duty in submitting to a regulation which constitutes part of the prevailing policy of the government.

WHATEVER affects the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS cannot fail deeply to interest the readers of the Monthly Magazine. We feel it our duty, therefore, to assist in arousing the public attention to a question which has been meritoriously agitated within the month, relative to the trial of libels by juries, packed or selected by an officer of the crown, in the earnest hope that a just view of the subject may lead to an improvement in the law and practice. It seems, that in trials at bar, or when the presence of the four judges is deemed necessary, a jury of special men, or men of superior rank and education have usually been convened; and it has been deemed expedient, that such juries should be *nominated*, not in the routine of the sheriff's duty, but by an officer of the court. In causes between subject and subject, this practice was liable to few exceptions; but our law-makers, about the year 1730, for the purpose of securing good intelligence on difficult commercial causes, settled, that a special jury might be granted, in the option of the judge, on the application of either of the parties. The case of the crown being a party was probably not contemplated; however, it soon occurred, that the crown availed itself of this law; and, as the expence of a special jury is of no importance to this powerful party, the attorney-general never failed to move for a special jury in libel causes; and hence has arisen the frightful

anomaly in our jurisprudence, that a subject may be tried, under an information, *ex officio*, for freely exercising the liberty of the press, by a jury nominated, selected, or in effect packed, by an officer of the crown! We regard this, notwithstanding, as a gross perversion of the plain intention of the law. The officer selects merchants, because they are qualified to try the species of cause for which special juries were created; but, it is evident, that merchants are, of all men, the least qualified to try the merits of literary questions, or of opinions on abstract points of morals and politics. For such purposes they are evidently mis-called, and the evil would be defeated if any sensible merchant were to resent the attempt so to employ him, and honestly tell the court, that the pursuits of commerce give him no peculiar powers of judging questions of libel. It is, doubtless, also in the power of the judges to correct the practice; but, as lawyers are governed by precedents, there exists, perhaps, no certain and efficacious remedy but to appeal to the legislature by solemn petitions, for no privilege of freemen is more important than the independence of the press, and no press can be independent which is accountable to any tribunal whose power is created by an authority open to suspicion. The jury-system, all glorious as it is in its purity, is more to be feared than the worst despotism, if perverted, because it practises injustice under specious forms, which remove all conscientious responsibility, and often deprive its victims of the sympathies that follow the outrages of flagrantly abused power. Of course, these observations apply to the violation of the plain principle, and do not call in question the actual results which, even under the present practice, have recently been so exemplary, cheering, and glorious.

Great Britain presents a richer field for geological inquiry than any other country that has yet been examined; comprising, in a comparatively short extent, a succession of all the principal rocks, from those which have been regarded as the most ancient, to the very newest rock-formations. There is scarcely any one species of rock of importance, except those of recent volcanic origin, that may not be found well characterized

characterized in some part of our island. Our mineral treasures, too, far exceed in annual value those of any country on the continent of Europe. With these inducements for research, and the great facilities that our insular situation affords for the study of geology, in the bold and well-defined sections which our coasts frequently present; yet the progress of the science has been, hitherto, greatly impeded by the variety of names given to the same species of rock, and from the want of characteristic and well-arranged specimens. Many persons who have felt the truth of these remarks, and who have read Mr. Bakewell's "Introduction to Geology," or attended his Lectures, have repeatedly requested him to supply them with such rock-specimens and descriptions as might enable them to pursue the study. He has, therefore, been induced to devote a considerable time to visit distant parts of our island, purposely to select a series of the most instructive specimens, in order to form geological collections, shewing the principal rocks in their most characteristic forms, and also their gradations and transitions into each other. These collections are accompanied with a catalogue, by Mr. Bakewell, containing the names of each rock, as given by the English, French, and German geologists.

We have frequently had occasion to call our readers' attention to the ROYAL INSTITUTION, and to the discoveries of Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, in the interesting science of Chemistry, during the time that he was professor there: those discoveries, and the researches connected with them, have been at once useful and profound. The supplying of valuable and expensive apparatus, wholly beyond the means of any gentleman even of decent fortune to afford, is not the least important trait by which the Royal Institution is pre-eminently distinguished. Although Sir Humphry has long since retired from that active and important situation, upon which he conferred so much *eclat*, his mantle is yet left us, and the chemical chair is now filled, at that national establishment, by Mr. BRANDE, with so much ability as to warrant, from his experiments and researches, the most important results. He is now giving a course of Chemical Lectures, commencing at nine o'clock in the morning, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, which bid fair to outstrip all the lectures of the kind which have been ever given in Great Britain. We are prompted solely by the interests of science in these observations. Mr. Brande's style of lec-

turing is itself a lesson of recommendation to the science: the modesty with which he combats or controverts received opinions, demands our unqualified approbation.

Whatever slight differences of opinion might exist as to the original discoverer of the Safety-Lamp, now become so universal in coal-mines,—for ourselves, we award the palm to Sir HUMPHREY DAVY,—no difference can exist as to the importance of the discovery itself. As the principle upon which its safety depends is not perhaps so generally known, we will explain it. It is found that gas, in a state of flame or combustion, will not pass through brass-wire gauze with pores of certain dimensions, although the gas itself, when not in a state of flame, most readily passes. If a piece of wire-gauze be held horizontally over the flame of a common gas-light, now so common in the streets and shops, the flame of the gas will burn under the wire-gauze, but it will not pass through it in the state of flame. If again, whilst the wire-gauze is held over the flame, a candle be applied to the upper surface of the gauze, the gas passing through it will immediately kindle. The theory is this:—gas must be heated to a certain degree, either by the immediate contact of flame or some other body, before it will either burn or explode; the gas, in passing through the wire-gauze, loses so much of its heat,—or, in other words, the wire-gauze conducts away from it so much of its heat,—as to cool it below the degree in which it will burn or explode: hence the important use of the safety-lamp, whilst burning in mixtures of atmospheric air and carburetted hydrogen gas. The wire-gauze, with which the lamp is completely surrounded, cools the gas to a degree below the heat necessary for the explosion to take place; and, consequently, no explosion can happen. In no instance has the Safety-lamp been known to fail in preventing explosions in coal-mines, whilst the workmen have continued to keep the wire-gauze around it.

At a meeting, consisting of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Messrs. BRANDE, HATCHETT, WOLLASTON, and YOUNG, it was resolved:—

1. That Mr. Stephenson is not the author of the discovery of the fact, that an explosion of inflammable gas will not pass through tubes and apertures of small dimensions.

2. That Mr. G. Stephenson was not the first to apply that principle to the construction of a safety-lamp, none of the lamps which he made in the year 1815

having been safe; and there being no evidence even of their having been made upon that principle.

3. That Sir Humphry Davy not only discovered, independently of all others, and without any knowledge of the unpublished experiments of the late Mr. Tennant on flame, the principle of the non-communication of explosions through small apertures, but that he has also the sole merit of having first applied it to the very important purpose of a safety-lamp, which has evidently been imitated in the latest lamps of Mr. George Stephenson.

The fourth and last canto of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, with considerable notes, comprising observations upon society, literature, &c., collected during his travels and residence abroad, will soon appear from the pen of LORD BYRON.

A publication has just been commenced in numbers, on the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii, by Sir WILLIAM GELL, F.R.S. F.A.S., and J. P. GANDY, esq. architect; illustrated with engravings.

A poem, entitled the *Social Day*, by Mr. PETER COXE, will be published in the spring, embellished with twenty-eight engravings; by Messrs. Burnet, Byrne, Bragg, Bond, Engelheart, Finden, Landseer, Middiman, Moses, Scott, Scriven, and C. Warren.

The Dramatic Works complete, with the Poems, &c., of the late Right Hon. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, are announced, with an essay on the life and genius of the author, by THOMAS MOORE, esq.

An interesting work of *Delineations of the City of Pompeii*, consisting of forty picturesque views, on a large scale, from accurate drawings made in the year 1817, by MAJOR COCKBURN, of the Royal Artillery, is in preparation. The plates are etched in a free and spirited outline by Pinelli, of Rome, and will be finished by W. B. Cooke. It will be printed uniformly with Stuart's *Athens*, in folio.

A History of the Civil Wars of England, from original, authentic, and most curious and interesting manuscripts, and scarce tracts of the times, is in the press. It will be illustrated by 200 engravings by the first artists, from original paintings, by G. ARNOLD, R.A. taken expressly for this work, on every spot on which battles, or other important events, took place.

Mr. WYATT has nearly completed a picture, with figures the size of life, of the well-known attack of the lioness upon one of the horses in the Exeter mail-

coach on the evening of 20th October, 1816.

Travels in Syria, by J. L. BURCKHARDT, are about to be published, under the direction of the African Association.

Mr. MAWE, honorary member of the Mineralogical Society of Jena, and author of *Travels in Brazil*, a *Treatise on Diamonds*, &c. has in the press, *Familiar Lessons in Mineralogy*; in which will be explained the methods of distinguishing one mineral from another.

A *Picturesque Tour of Italy*, with references to the text of Addison, Moore, Eustace, and Forsyth, is in preparation, from drawings taken on the spot during the years 1816, 1817, by JAMES HAKEWILL ARCH. This work will contain a series of highly-finished engravings, from the most prominent and interesting views in that classical country, and of outline engravings of the Museums of the Vatican and capitol of Rome, of the Museum of Florence, and the Studii of Naples.—It will be published in parts, each of which will contain not less than five plates.

Observations, moral, literary, and antiquarian, made during a Tour through the Pyrenees, France, Switzerland, Italy, and the Netherlands, in the years 1814-15, by JOHN MILFORD, jun. late of St. John's-college, Cambridge, are in the press.

Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary, with some account of Vienna during the congress; with engravings; by RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. will shortly be published in a quarto volume.

Mr. MONTGOMERY has a new volume of Poems nearly ready for the press, entitled, *Greenland and other Poems*.

An interesting volume of *Travels* will appear in the course of January, under the title of, *Travels through some Parts of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey*; by ADAM NEALE, M.D. late physician to the British Embassy at Constantinople; and physician to the forces. It will be illustrated by Views in Poland, Moldavia, Black Sea, Turkey, &c. with costumes.

An Institution, with the title, and on the plan of those established in the metropolis, was lately opened in Liverpool. Its purposes are to concentrate, into one focus, the objects of science and art, and of moral and commercial improvement; which were neatly descanted upon in his introductory discourse, by Mr. ROSCOE. Mr. R. contemplated the rise and fall of the arts in various countries; his observations

tions tended to prove that their elevation, or depression, must depend on the efforts made for their support, rather than on any principle of vitality or decay within themselves; and that their excellence, in general, was in proportion to the facilities afforded for their cultivation, and to the energetic industry with which that cultivation was pursued. "Science and the arts," he added, "are neither the slaves of despots, nor the denizens of particular soils; a certain degree of political freedom is always necessary to their progress." The audience consisted of from five to six hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

Letters from the Abbe Edgeworth to his Friends, written between the years 1777 and 1807, with Memoirs of his Life, including some account of the late Roman-Catholic Bishop of Cork, Dr. Moylan, and letters to him from the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, and other persons of distinction, by the Rev. THOMAS R. ENGLAND, are in preparation.

The Memoirs, with a selection from the correspondence, and other unpublished writings, of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, author of *Letters on Education*, *Agrippina*, &c. by MISS BENDER, will appear in the course of January.

Mr. CAMPBELL'S *Selected Beauties of British Poetry*, with lives of the poets, and critical dissertations, will soon appear, in five volumes, post octavo.

An Account is preparing of a Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea, and the great Loo Choo Island, in the ship *Lyra*, by Capt. BASIL HALL, R.N. F.R.S. L. et E.; with a vocabulary of the language of that island by Lieut. CLIFFORD, R.N., and an Appendix, containing charts and various hydrographical and scientific notices, illustrated by eight coloured engravings, after drawings by Havell, of scenery and the costume of the people of Corea, and particularly of the more interesting inhabitants of Loo Choo; in one volume, quarto.

The Case of the Salt Duties, with proofs and illustrations, are printing, by Sir T. BERNARD, bart. in small octavo.

The Copious Greek Grammar of Augustus Matthiæ, having been translated from the German by the late Rev. E. V. BLOMFIELD, M.A. fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, will soon appear, in two octavo volumes.

An interesting and beautiful work is announced for publication, the first number of which will appear on the 31st of

January, 1818, and to be continued monthly, "*Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.*" It will be engraved, in the line-manner, by the first artists, from drawings by Mr. J. P. NEALE, whose work on Westminster Abbey exhibits some of the finest specimens of the graphic art executed in modern times: each number will contain six highly finished engravings, accompanied by full descriptions of the seats they represent. The work, when complete, will form a correct history and delineation of the principal mansions in the United Kingdom.

Speedily will be published, *Four Discourses on the Effects of Drinking Spirituous and other Intoxicating Liquors*; with notes and an appendix; by JAMES YATES, M.A. This work, the price of which will be very moderate, is designed to serve as a popular and practical treatise, combining powerful persuasives, derived from the influence of spirituous liquors upon the morals and the understanding.

We understand it is intended, not only to print the three trials of Mr. HONE separately, in a cheap form, but also to publish all the details in a volume for the library.

The first volume of the *Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay*, with plates, is in the press.

Speedily will be published, *Dunsany*, a novel.

On January 31, 1818, will be published, No. I. of a new series of the *Female Preceptor*, a periodical miscellany, dedicated to Hannah More, and conducted by a lady. The plan of the new series will embrace all the leading features of the former arrangement, which will be nearly as follows:—*Biography*, *Original and select Essays*, *Series of Female Letters*, *Natural History*, *Reviews*, *Moral Tales*, *Juvenile Correspondence*, *Miscellanea*, and *Poetry*.

The *Desâteer*, with the ancient Persian translations and commentary, and a glossary of the ancient Persian words, is printing by MÛLLA FERÛZ BIN MÛLLU KAWS; an English translation will be added, and the whole will form two volumes, quarto.

In the press, and speedily will be published, *Strictures on Dr. Chalmers' Discourses on Astronomy*, shewing that his astronomical and theological views are irreconcilable to each other; by JOHN OVERTON.

N. G. DUFIEP

N. G. DUFIEF has in the press, and will publish in the course of the present month, an elegant, highly improved, and much enlarged, British edition of *Nature Displayed in her Mode of Teaching Language to Man*, or a new and infallible Method of acquiring Languages with unparalleled Rapidity, deduced from the analysis of the human mind, and consequently suited to every capacity: adapted to the French. To which is prefixed, (now first published,) a Development of the Author's Plan of Tuition, differing entirely from every other; so powerful in its operation, and so very economical, that a liberal education can be afforded even to the poorest of mankind; by which is obtained, the great desideratum of enabling nations to arrive at the highest degree of mental perfection.

Recent accounts from Malta state, that the Weymouth store-ship, Mr. Turner, had sailed from that island for Tripoli, to receive on board the curiosities collected at Lebida, (the site of the ancient Carthage,) and destined for the Prince Regent. They are represented as highly curious, consisting of massy columns of porphyry statuary and other fragments of ancient art. This collection has been made under the direction of Captain Smith, who has been some time employed in surveying the African coast.

Mr. T. BELL, F.L.S. will commence his lectures on the Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, &c. on Friday the 9th of January.

In the press, a new edition, in a large octavo volume, of *Cantabrigienses Graduat*i, or an Alphabetical List of those Persons who have taken their Degrees at the University of Cambridge, from 1659 to the present time.

Dr. ARMSTRONG, of Sunderland, has in the press, a work on Scarlet Fever, Measles, Consumption, &c. and his volume on Typhus Fever is reprinting with considerable additions.

Mr. CORNELIUS WEBB will soon publish, in a small volume, the *Reverie*, with Songs, Sonnets, and other Poems.

Mr. W. C. HARVEY is printing, in an octavo volume, *Sensibility, the Stranger*, and other poems.

A new mode of practice, with regard to the diseases of the ear, has lately been introduced in this country by Mr. CURTIS, aurist to the Prince Regent. It partly consists of excluding the external air from the meatus, consequently occasioning the air to rush up the eusta-

chian tube, on the same principle as in the diving-bell; for it is a fact, not generally known, that persons descending in a diving-bell are often cured of deafness. The plan has also been successful in cases of atony of the nerves and muscles of the ear, arising from cold, or other temporary causes.

Dr. UWINS will deliver the introductory lecture to his spring course, on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Friday, the 30th of January. The lectures will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until the conclusion of the course, which will be about the end of April.

A Text-book, for the use of the students of the Royal Institution, containing the principal facts of chemical philosophy, arranged in the order in which they are discussed, will shortly be published.

On the first of January, will be published, the first number of a periodical work under the title of the *Philosophical Library*: being a curious collection of the most rare and valuable printed works and manuscripts, both ancient and modern; which treat solely of moral, metaphysical, theological, historical, and philosophical inquiries after truth; edited by JOSEPHUS TELA.

The Bachelor and the Married Man, or the Equilibrium of Comfort; a novel; is in the press.

Mrs. PECK is about to give a new proof of her imagination and taste, by the publication of a national tale, founded on some facts in the history of Ireland, during the seventh century.

Mr. GEORGE DODD, the civil engineer, announces a new publication on *Steam Engines and Steam Packets*, to be illustrated with engravings.

Mr. DEVIS's elaborate and well-painted historical picture of the Meeting of the Barons assembled by Archbishop Langton at St. Edmonsbury, painted for Alexander Davison, esq. now ornaments the dining-room of that gentleman, in St. James's-square.

Early in the ensuing year will be published, the *Hall of Hellingsley*, or the *Discovery*; a novel, by SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, bart. M.P. &c.

On the first of January, 1818, will be published, No. I. of a new periodical work, entitled, *Excursions through the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk*; comprising brief historical and topographical delineations of the city of Norwich, and every town and village; illustrated with three hundred engravings.

Shortly

Shortly will be put to press, *Conversations on Algebra*, being an introduction to the first principles of that science, in a series of dialogues, designed for those who have not the advantage of a tutor, as well as for the use of students in schools, by WILLIAM COLE.

A view of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, is preparing by HENRY HALLAM, esq. in two volumes, quarto.

According to a recent enumeration of ten years retrospective from 1800 to 1810, the increased number of houses (in and near the metropolis,) is 245,005; of which, the augmentation in the suburbs, on the Middlesex side, is 15,131; and on the Surrey side, 5,638.

It appears, from the Police Report, that nearly 2000 culprits, under twenty years of age, were confined in different prisons of the metropolis in the course of last year. Of these, about 1300 were under the age of seventeen, while 957 of that age were confined for felonies.

The altitude of remarkable hills in the counties of Middlesex, Kent, Essex, and Surry, (from observations made in the course of the trigonometrical survey, under the direction of the Board of Ordnance,) is as follows:—Middlesex, (above the level of the sea,) Hanger-hill-tower, 251 feet; King's-arbour, 132.—Kent, Allington-knoll, 329 feet; Dover-castle, 469; Goodhurst, 497; Greenwich Observatory, 214; Shooter's-hill, 446; Tenterden-steeple, 322.—Essex, High-beech, 790; Langdon-hill, 620.—Surry, St. Anne's-hill, 240; Bagshot-heath, 463; Leith-hill, 993; Norwood, 389.

GERMANY.

M. C. A. ERB, professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, has invented a cheap and simple hydraulic apparatus, by which, ships and vessels of all kinds, from the smallest to the largest, may be propelled, with a small exertion of force, against the most violent currents and storms, in constant uniform motion, with a rapidity capable of any increase, without the use of oars or sails. Sinking ships may be preserved from further sinking by this apparatus, according to the direction to be given to it. It governs the motion of the largest ship, so as to move it at pleasure, from a state of rest, by the small difference of an inch, or a line, or without progressive motion, to turn it round on one point in every direction.

FRANCE.

M. GIRARD, of the Institute, has published, in a Treatise on the Valley of

Egypt, an analysis of the mud of the Nile, so celebrated by the fertility it communicates to the soil of that country. It appears from chemical experiments made by M. Regnault, that of a hundred parts in the mud, there are eleven of water, nine of carbon, six of oxide of iron, four of silex, four of carbonate of magnesia, eighteen of carbonate of lime, and forty-eight of alumen. The quantities of silex and alumen vary according to the places where the mud is taken; that on the banks of the river contains a great deal of sand, while in that at a distance the argil is almost pure. The abundance of this earth in the mud renders it proper for the purposes of the arts. They make excellent brick of it, and vases of different forms; it enters into the fabrication of pipes; the glass-makers employ it in the construction of their furnaces; the inhabitants of the country parts cover their houses with it, and consider it as a sufficient manure for their lands.

M. CHEVALIER has published his conjectures on the probability of a severe winter—conjectures which the event seems to contradict. He says, "Whether we adopt the period of the Lunar Nodes of about nineteen years, or admit that memorable winters correspond in different ages, according to the periods of 100 years, and 101 years, or their multiples, according to the observations of La Salle, in either case a rigorous winter is to be anticipated. In fact, the period of nineteen years will make the present year correspond with the winter of 1798; and, if we refer to the periods of 100 or 101 years, then the winter of this year will correspond with those of 1715 and 1716."

UNITED STATES.

The formation of an oblong area 250 feet in length and 100 feet broad, leading from Court-street to Brattle-square, which is to be terminated by a magnificent edifice for the accommodation of all the scientific, literary and other societies in Boston, is to be immediately commenced. This building will present two splendid fronts—one immediately upon Brattle-square, and the other aspect distant about 250 feet from Court-street. The Athenæum, the Agricultural, Antiquarian, Historical, Linneæan, and Philosophical Societies will here be supplied with commodious and elegant rooms for the reception of their respective collections.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

DR. BREWSTER, of Edinburgh, when examining the optical properties of ice, has found that even large masses, two or three inches thick, formed upon the surface of standing water, are as perfectly crystallized as rock crystal, or calcareous spar, all the axes of the elementary crystals corresponding with the axes of the hexaedral prisms, being exactly parallel to each other, and perpendicular to the horizontal surface. This unexpected result was obtained by transmitting polarized light through a plate of ice, in a direction perpendicular to its surface. A series of beautiful concentric coloured rings, with a dark rectangular cross passing through their centre, were thus exhibited, and were of the opposite nature to those which Dr. Brewster had some years ago discovered in beryl, the ruby, and other minerals. The polarising force of ice was found, from many experiments, to be $\frac{1}{2117}$, that of rock crystal being $\frac{1}{360}$.

SIG. CONTE VOLTA has published observations on the periodical returns of thunder-storms, and the very cold and dry wind generally prevailing after them, when there has been a considerable fall of hail; he undertakes to explain a phenomenon relative to thunder-storms in their tendency to re-appear for several consecutive days, at the same hour, and over the same tract of country, which the inhabitants of the mountainous districts in Italy never fail to observe in the course of the spring and summer. This is particularly the case in the neighbourhood of the Italian lakes and throughout Lombardy. If a thunder-storm makes its appearance over a certain valley, or some profound opening in the ridge of mountains surrounding the lake, at the hour of twelve; and if the atmosphere clears towards evening after a shower of hail, another thunder-storm will occur the next day and for several succeeding days, at the same hour, and over the same place, without any deviation. He first supposes, that where a thunder-storm arises in serene weather succeeding a thunder-storm of the preceding day, such a repetition must be owing to some particular modification imparted to the column of air in which the phenomenon takes place, by the first thunder-storm; either by a peculiar or permanent electric state communicated to the said columns of air, or a considerable and equally permanent change in its temperature; and Volta believes that both these causes contribute to the effect in question.

It is well known that, during the process of malting, a sweet matter is generated in grain. When barley-meal is infused in hot water, and kept in that state for some time, the same saccharine matter, as is well known, is formed. No light (says Dr. Thompson) has hitherto been thrown upon this process, though it is essential towards the theory of brewing and distillation. But Kirchhoff, whose views were naturally turned towards this subject, by his discovery of the method of converting starch into sugar by means of acids, has lately published an experiment, which constitutes an essential and important step in the theory of fermentation. Barley-meal contains both gluten and starch. If pure starch be infused in hot water, it is not converted into sugar. Neither does gluten become saccharine matter when treated in the same way. But, if a mixture of pure dried pulverized wheat gluten and potato-starch be infused in hot water, the starch is converted into sugar. During the process an acid is evolved; yet the gluten is little altered; and, if the liquid be filtered, most of it remains upon the filter. But it does not answer when employed a second time to convert starch into sugar. It appears, then, that it is the gluten which acts upon the starch, and converts it into sugar. By melting, the gluten undergoes a change, which enables it to act more powerfully in turning the starch of raw grain into sugar.

A remarkable phenomenon took place at Gerace in Calabria, on the 13th of March, 1815. The circumstance is related by Professor Sementini of Naples. The wind was westerly, and heavy clouds over the sea were approaching the land. About two hours after noon the wind fell, and the sky became quite dark. The clouds assumed a red and threatening appearance, thunder followed, and rain fell, which had a red colour from a mixture of red dust. The inhabitants were alarmed and flocked to the churches, conceiving that the end of the world was come. The red dust was very fine. It became black when exposed to a red heat, and effervesced when treated with acids. Its constituents were silica, carbonate of lime, alumina, iron, and chromium. What renders this rain the more remarkable is, that the constituents of this red dust are the same nearly with one of the varieties of the meteoric stones.

It having occurred to Mr. STEVENSON, that the waters of the surface of the sea must have less of the saline particles than the waters of the bottom; he lifted water from the surface at the anchorage off Fort William, and found it to be 1008.2; at the depth of nine fathoms, 1025.5; at the depth of thirty fathoms in the central parts of the loch it was 1027.2; indicating the greater specific gravity, and consequently more of the saline particles, as the depth of the water is increased.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE court-mourning, which has been productive of great distress among manufacturers, ought, by an order in the London Gazette, to have terminated on the 19th of December, that is, in six weeks; but it still continues to be general.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.		November 21.			December 26.		
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	0	0	to 4 6 0	£4	0	0 to 4 4 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	0	0	— 4 6 0	4	6	0 — 4 7 0 ditto.
—, fine	0	0	0	— 0 0 0	0	0	0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	6	4	0	— 6 10 0	6	1	0 — 6 10 0 ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	8	— 0 1 10	0	1	7 — 0 1 9 per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	10	— 0 2 0	0	1	9 — 0 2 0 ditto.
Currants	5	3	0	— 5 8 0	5	3	0 — 5 5 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	0	0	0	— 0 0 0	4	0	0 — 5 0 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	70	0	0	— 72 0 0	80	0	0 — 0 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	44	0	0	— 45 0 0	45	0	0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	30	0	0	— 35 0 0	30	0	0 — 34 0 0 per cwt.
—, —, Bags	28	0	0	— 30 0 0	28	0	0 — 30 0 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	0	0	— 15 0 0	14	0	0 — 15 0 0 per ton.
—, —, Pigs	7	0	0	— 9 0 0	7	0	0 — 9 0 0 ditto.
Oil, salad	16	0	0	— 19 0 0	15	0	0 — 18 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	100	0	0	— 0 0 0	100	0	0 — 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags	2	18	0	— 3 0 0	3	0	0 — 3 3 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	10	0	— 6 0 0	5	10	0 — 6 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2	6	0	— 2 8 0	2	6	0 — 2 7 0 ditto.
—, East India	1	9	0	— 1 13 0	1	4	0 — 1 8 0 ditto.
Silk, China	1	5	7	— 1 15 3	1	5	7 — 1 15 3 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	1	7	2	— 1 8 2	1	7	2 — 1 8 2 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	12	10	— 0 13 1	0	13	0 — 0 13 2 ditto.
—, Cloves	0	3	9	— 0 3 10	0	3	9 — 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	5	11	— 0 6 1	0	5	11 — 0 6 0 ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 0 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 0 0 ditto.
—, —, white	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 1 1	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	14	0	— 0 14 2	0	13	6 — 0 13 10 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	4	0	— 0 4 8	0	4	9 — 0 5 3 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	4	4	— 0 5 9	0	3	6 — 0 5 0 per gal.
Sugar, brown	3	14	0	— 3 16 0	3	13	0 — 3 17 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	4	6	0	— 4 9 0	4	5	0 — 4 8 0 ditto.
—, East India, brown	2	5	0	— 2 8 0	1	17	0 — 2 2 0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	5	11	0	— 6 0 0	5	10	0 — 6 0 0 ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3	11	0	— 0 0 0	4	0	0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3	7	0	— 0 0 0	3	19	0 — 4 0 0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 2 7	0	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 2 7 per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	8	— 0 6 0	0	5	8 — 0 6 0 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	— 120 0 0	90	0	0 — 120 0 0 per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	— 125 0 0	120	0	0 — 125 0 0 ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	— 120 0 0	110	0	0 — 120 0 0 per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s. 2.—Cork or Dublin, 25s. a 30s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 3g. a 5g.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 40s.—Greenland, out and home, —

Course of Exchange, Dec. 26.—Amsterdam, 11 10 C. F.—Hamburgh, 34 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U.—Paris, 24 40 B.—Leghorn, 50.—Lisbon, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Dublin, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 210l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 800l.—Coventry, 900l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 255l.—Trent and Mersey, 1414l.—East India Dock, 155l. per share.—West India, 205 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 12l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATERWORKS, 46l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 73l.

Gold in bars 4l. 0s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 4d.

The 3 per cent. red. on the 29th, were 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 per cent. 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; and consols 82 $\frac{1}{2}$.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. 1817, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 95.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ABRAM T. Rufford, Lancaſter, innkeeper. (Dewhurst, Preſton)
Ainsworth R. and **W. Davis**, Botholt, near Bury, Lancaſhire, whittlers. (Boardman and co. Bolton)
Aldham W. Great Totham, Eſſex, miller. (Tiſſon and co. Coleman ſtreet)
Ambroſe T. and **T. Fawell**, Botolph lane, wine merchants. [Carpenter, Church court Old Jewry]
Appleby R. N. Shields, cabinet maker, [Barker, Shields]
Archer T. Lombard ſtreet, bootmaker. [Hutchiſon, Three Crown court, Threadneedle ſtreet]
Arnold D. and **N. Briſtol**, vellum manufacturers. (Bevan and Britton, Briſtol)
Atherſtone H. Nottingham, dyer. (Enfield and Wells)
Bailey E. Preſbute, Wilts, parchment maker. (Ward and co. Marlborough)
Banfield E. St. Philip, and **Jacob**, Glouceſterſhire, cooper. [Livett, jun. Briſtol]
Bartlett R. Vincent ſquare, Weſtmiſter, wheelwright. [Templer and co. Eaſt Smithfield]
Bath W. Ether, clothier. [Edwards and co. Bloomsbury ſquare]
Beard J. W. Princes ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, farrier. (Hartley, New Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars)
Beldon B. Keighley, iron founder. [Alexander, Halifax]
Charlton G. York, tailor. [Gamble]
Cohen E. H. Brighton, ſchoolmaſter. (Attree, Brighton)
Collyer R. Cheltenham, porter dealer. [King, Serjeants Inn]
Cooper H. Brixton, builder. [Lee and co. Three Crown ſquare, Southwark]
Cowdroy W. Manchester, printer. (Hewitt)
Deacon W. Bermondſey, baker. [Sandorn, Deptford]
Denham F. jun. King ſtreet, Covent Garden, milliner. [Crafts, Foley ſtreet, Portland place]
Dodman M. Thornham, Norfolk, ſhopkeeper. [Jarvis, Lynn]
Dofwell J. Wincheſter, butcher. (Godwyn, Wincheſter)
Downes J. Whitechapel road, collar maker. (Smith and co. Leman ſtreet, Goodman's Fields)
Elliott J. Southampton, currier. (Ballachey and co. Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet)
Elliott R. jun. Elmſter, Somerſet, baker. (Baker, Elmſter)
Ellis J. A. Great Yarmouth, vintner. [Palmer, jun. Great Yarmouth]
Elifton E. Torbeck, flour dealer. (Heyes and Horrell, Preſcott)
Emery J. Dover, draper. [Jones, Size lane]
Fothergill G. Newcaſtle upon Tyne, ſhipowner. [Bainbridge, Chancery lane]
French S. Merriott, Somerſet, miller. [Murley, Creakherne]
Frodſham S. Frodſham, Cheſhire, draper. (Healey, Manchester)
Futtitt W. Workſop, butcher. [Beardſhaw]
Gilbert W. Bath, broker. [Netherſole and co. Eſſex ſtreet, Strand]
Greenſmith J. Cark, Cartmel, cinder burner. (Baldwyn and co. Lancaſter)
Goring T. Staines, tailor. [Shepherd, Hide ſtreet, Bloomsbury]
Gregory G. Sheffield, ſciſſars manufacturer. [Haywood, Sheffield]
Grove J. Drury lane, oilman. [Wright, Fenchurch ſtreet]
Handey J. Hornſey lane, Middleſex, druggiſt. (Martindale, Gray's Inn ſquare)
Harding G. J. Haſſall, and **T. Overton**, Liverpool, brewers. [Gunnery]
Harrison J. Leeds, merchant. (Highmore, Scotts yard, Cannon ſtreet)
Haywood J. Cheltenham, grocer. [Frowde and co. Serie ſtreet]
Heaton J. Fleeming and Dyſon, Almondsbury, woollen manufacturers. [Peace, Huddersfield]
Holt R. Lyme, Cheſhire, draper. [Bover and co. Warrington]
Horne G. Threadneedle ſtreet, wine merchant. (Settree, John ſtreet, Redford row)
Kirk S. Leeds, alehouſe keeper. (Hargreaves)
Kirkman E. Portſmouth, milliner. (Williams, Curſtor ſtreet, Chancery lane)
Kirkby J. Leeds, merchant. (Grainger and co. Leeds)
Ladbroke J. Draycott, Warwickſhire, farmer. [Carter, Coventry]
Langborn J. Manchester, merchant. [Dicas and Rondeau]
Latham J. Romſey, Hants, brewer. (Daman and Wainor, Romſey)
Lawrence D. Chard, Somerſet, linen draper. [Clark, Chard]
Lingford J. Friſh ſtreet, Soho, truſs maker. (Cannon and co. Leiceſter place)
Lloyd T. H. Croydon, clothier. [Carpenter, Old Jewry]
Lloyd S. T. Leather lane, Holborn, bookſeller. [Dixon and co. Bermondſey ſtreet, Southwark]
Manners J. and **J. Cam**, Sheffield, edge tool manufacturers. [Haywood]
Marſham W. Throgmorton ſtreet, broker. (Huberby)
Martin P. Oxford ſtreet, bookſeller. (Howell, Symonds Inn)
Minot W. Lime ſtreet, merchant. (Swaine and co. Frederick place, Old Jewry)
Moore T. Bartonham, Hereford, farmer. (Pritchard, jun. Hereford)
Needham E. St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Leigh and co. Blackfriars)
Newman E. Lambeth Maſh, brewer. (Ruſſell, Laſt ſtreet, Southwark)
Parſons J. Harwich, fiſhing ſmack owner. [Saunders and Heawood, Upper Thames ſtreet]
Paterſon R. and **W. Nichol**, Harrow road, nurſeryman. (Clatton and co. High ſtreet, Southwark)
Payant C. Manchester, auctioneer. [Hurd and co. Temple]
Payne W. York ſtreet, Weſtmiſter, cheeſemonger. [Knight, Kenſington]
Phelp T. Newton Abbot, Devon, innholder. [Darke and co. Chancery lane]
Piercy E. late of Rotherfield Grays, Oxon, farmer. (Becket, Noble ſtreet, Fuſter lane)
Pollock R. Watling ſtreet, merchant. (Hutchiſon, Crown court, Threadneedle ſtreet)
Preſton D. Newcaſtle upon Tyne, porter merchant. (Bell and co. Cheapſide)
Rea T. South Shields, merchant. [Bell and co. Cheapſide]
Kudd E. Newcaſtle upon Tyne, milliner. [Forde, Newcaſtle]
Ryan J. Liverpool, merchant. (Piſt and co.)
Samuda A. St. Mary Axe, broker. [Annetley and co. Cateaton ſtreet]
Saunders J. G. King ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Emmott, Aldermanbury)
Sagſee H. John ſtreet, Holborn, money ſcrivener. [Shaw and co. Staple Inn]
Shore E. Chardſtock, Dorſet, miller. (Murly, Crewkerne)
Stephens R. Bermondſey, tanner. (Lamb and co. Princes ſtreet)
Stephens J. Blackfriars road, brewer. [James, Bucklersbury]
Steele P. Briſtol, druggiſt. (Pearce, St. Swithin's lane, london)
Sutton R. Hampton Wick, Middleſex, linen draper. (Jones, Size lane)
Taylor R. Pentonville, ſage maſter. [Colman, Furnival's Inn]
Thwaytes H. Upper Thames ſtreet, paper merchant. (Hartley, New Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars)
Valentine C. Clerkenwell, japanner. (Hayward, Took's court, Curſtor ſtreet)
Wade W. Holland ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet, baker. (Arundel, Chancery lane)
Waddle T. Bow lane, warehouſeman. (Hurd, Milk ſtreet, Cheapſide)
Wale T. Lutterworth, draper. (Watſon)
Ward J. Liverpool, grocer. (Bird)
Warner J. and **J. Lord**, Derby, ironmongers. (Webb and co. Birmingham)
Weaver E. and **C. Glouceſter**, pin manufacturers. (Tovey and James, Newham)
Whitbread W. Bath, coal merchant. (Phyſick, Bath)
White H. Warminster, linen draper. (Dawes and co. Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet)
White M. Lowdham, Notts, bleacher. (Chippendale, Great Queen ſtreet, london)
Whitmore D. Huddersfield, Cheſhire, cotton ſpinner. [Lacey, Maccleſfield]
William T. S. and **T. Barnard**, Cheltenham, mercers. (Frien and co. Cheltenham)

DIVIDENDS.

Abrahams M. Minories
Adlington J. Chelſfield
Annetts J. Salisbury
Ager R. Leigh ſtreet, Ruſſell ſquare
Adnam R. Hiſey, Berks
Adnam W. Midgham, Berks
Adams W. and **J. Edwards**, Cheltenham ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare
Athby R. Poultry
Anderson A. Philip lane
Austin J. Lamb's Conduit ſtreet
Adam R. jun. Leckhamptead, Berks
Adair A. and **D. Cunningham**, Wincheſter ſtreet
Blount J. Lancaſter
Boulton W. Durham

Barber E. Yarmouth
Barke G. Stratford upon Avon
Baillie G. and **J. Jaffray**, Finsbury ſquare
Barnes J. Liverpool
Bracken R. and **L. Packers** court, Coleman ſtreet
Brewer S. K. Henrietta ſtreet, Covent Garden
Berryman E. St. Ives
Banks G. Plymouth Dock
Bates J. Buxton
Bailey J. Siſmouth
Beale W. Biſhops Hatfield
Brock W. and **co.** Warford court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Brown S. Shad Thames, Surry
Burgeſs J. Enſeld Waſh, Middleſex
Beſt S. Norwich
Blanchard T. Lloyd's Coffee houſe
Browning W. St. Mary Axe
Barlow J. and **J. Gregory**, Sheffield
Blanchenay L. Dover ſtreet, Piccadilly
Bishop G. C. Maidſtone
Brown W. Liverpool
Bush J. Thatcham, Berks
Cheney J. Oxford ſtreet
Cartwright J. Saltord
Crowie R. Falmouth
Coles G. and **C. Tower** ſtreet
Cowie J. Warford court
Croſs W. Halesworth

Clancy

Clancy W. St. Mary Axe
Cornish D. Frome Selwood
Crowther W. jun. and C. Tapp,
Charles street, Middlesex hos-
pital
Eden B. Bishopgate street
Eulton G. Alton, Warwickshire
Dowley T. and J. Willow street,
Bankside
Deane J. Clapton
Dulan A. Soho square
Downing R. and H. Kurr, Mac-
clesfield
Davis B. Wellington street, Southwark
Daniel R. Coleman street
Davies J. Shoreditch
Dunn L. George street, Mile End road
Doughty J. Bristol
Dalgairns A. and co. Liverpool
Davies R. New Bond street
Demsey N. Harnsey Wintsey, Hants
Duland A. Soho square
Davey J. Exeter
Davy W. Norwich
Easterfield W. Fleet Market
Eginton T. Newgate street
Field J. Gresham, Norfolk
Fowler D. and A. Andy, Gracechurch
street
Fornhaw J. Liverpool
Fles L. M. St. Mary Axe
Forster W. Carburton street, Fitzroy
square
Fenton J., P. Fenton, and H. Beaver,
Manchester
Francis J. Hunadon, Nerts
Gale J. New London street
Gray J. Bishopgate street
Gilbee N. Denton, Kent
Gyde R. and T. Painiswick
Garnet J. Oldham
Grice W. Frodham
Griffiths W. Bath
Griffiths D. Canterbury
Hand J. Wormwood street
Henrickson J. Litchfield
Henlock W. Iffla lane
Headlam J. Skinner street
Haywood F. Liverpool
Hickman J. Birmingham
Harris W. and J. Dickinson, Maryport
Hudd P. Plymouth Dock
Haigh W. Halifax
Howard J. Manchester
Hurry J. Naghead court, Gracechurch
street

Heward J. Bridlington
Hilton R. Wigan
Hollingsworth G. L. Durham
Hewitt W. Cargo, Cumberland
Jacob B. Bartholomew close
Jenkins D. Swansea
Jackson W. Clements lane
Jordan J. Houndsditch
Jackson E. Wirksworth
Jeffery J. Tunbridge
Jowley I. H. Sunderland
Kelly A. Worcester
Kirby W. Manchester
Kernot J. Bear street, Leicester fields
Kauffman C. H. and co. Crutched
Friars
Koe J. H. Poplar
Kemp W. Bath
Law W. Throgmorton street
Leader C. D. Coleman street
Lee E. Shipton, Yorkshire
Love C. Old Bond street
Lea T. Stapenhill, Derby
Levy M. Minorities
Lobato A. P. Finsbury street, Bryan-
stone square
Mathias J. and T. Bowen, Haver-
fordwest
Metcalfe J. London
Moses M. Middlesex
Moody J. Portsea
Me some J. Miserdine, Gloucestersh.
Maltby B. and G. Old Jewry
MacLaughlan A. and J. Galt, Great
St. Helens
Marson S. Leadenhall street
Meliss G. Fenchurch street
Millers M. C. Liverpool
Nesbitt J. Aldermanbury
Neuman W. Harlington, Middlesex
Nice P. Bishopgate street
Newbold D. Birmingham
Neale J. and S. Warner, Milk street
Oakden T. Manchester
Pelham M. A. North Shields
Pitt D. Fenchurch street
Pearson T. Star court, Broad street
Plant R. Sunning, Berks
Parry M. Liverpool
Poynton J. and T. Brook str. Holborn
Pugh J. Red Lion street, Holborn
Palmer G. Bourton on the water,
Gloucestershire
Potbury G. Bidmough
Robinson J. Dorling
Robson T. Bishopwearmouth

Rooke J. Furgate, Cumberland
Rowed R. Hatfield street, Surry
Shields W. Durham
Stokes W. R. Durham
Siggins W. J. Poultry
Stevens G. Hornchurch, Essex
Strong R. Whitehaven
Smith W. J. Birmingham
Simpson G. Upper Grovewood street
Smith J. Great Marlow
Smith J. Bristol
Shirley W. and J. Shelton, Stafford
Strombom I. Audin Friars
Strickland T. and T. N. Brickwood,
Liverpool
Slater T. Worthing, Sussex
Shepherd R. W. Aldermanbury
Scott A. West Smithfield
Smith J. Tabernacle Walk
Tyler S. Sutton Valence, Kent
Tyerman T. Bristol
Taylor A. North Shields
Thompson S. Peckham
Thompson J. P. and co. Great New-
port street
Thompson W. Jun. Wakefield
Turner W. S. Bromley, St. Leonard
Tongue W. Birmingham
Urquhart W. Lion College
Varley J. and co. Salford
Voorst E. A. van, Bishopgate street
Varyer J. Oxford
Wheeler J. Wednesbury
Wilson J. Coventry
Whittenbury N. Manchester
Wilson F. Plymouth
Walton J., K. Walton, and T. Wal-
ton, Bread street
Walmley G. Ormskirk
Wilton H. W. and H. K. Creed,
Crutched Friars
Weightman W. Birmingham
Worsdale J. Donington
Wakeley H. Jun. M. and W. Bridge-
water
Wilkinson J. Cockermouth
Wright G. Birmingham
Wills. Thatcham, Berks
Whitehead J. M. Howard, and J.
Haddock, Cateaton street
Wood J. J. South Hamlet, Glouces-
tershire
Wetherall J. Durham
Wail W. Maldenhead
Young P. and J. B. S. Brookhurst,
Wapping.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN the most backward districts of England, as well as Scotland, considerable breadths of oats, of the last crop, were still abroad in the middle of the present month; and, for the two last seasons, November has been the chief harvest-month, in many parts. The market-prices, so near to Christmas, and the general condition of the samples, now fully confirm the fact of a great inferiority in the crop to the first sanguine expectation. Peas, of both kinds, and oats, are supposed to exceed an average crop; beans not to rise to three-fourths. Corn is in great request in some counties. The wheat seed has been exceedingly well, although late got in, and sowing will partly continue until after Christmas. The young wheats were never more forward, and the drilled and dibbled have a most beautiful and luxuriant appearance; but upon clover leys, a hazardous tilth for wheat in mild winters, the slug has already made great ravages, and the wire-worm is still more to be apprehended in the spring. The breadth of wheat sown is extraordinary. Potatoes, reported from the west, not equal to expectation. Fat stock lower; all stores dearer, (pigs excepted,) from the vast abundance of keep, both roots and green crops. Wools, still a rising market. Great complaints of the rot in sheep, which, it may be hoped, is stayed by the favorable change of weather. This disease, it is probable, for the greater part, originates in our defective system of sheep hus- bandry; too many of our country people being more solicitous to cure the rot in their sheep by quackery, than to prevent it by care. Milch cows sell well, and at advanced prices. Vast supplies, weekly, from the opposite continent, of French eggs, hams, poultry, &c.; and the imports of apples from the United States have been to a great amount.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 4s. 6d. to 6s.—Veal 5s. 6d. to 8s.—Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Bacon 5s.—Fat 4s. 6d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 58s. to 110s.—Barley 30s. to 56s.—Oats 20s. to 42s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 14d. to 12d.—Hops 26l. to 30l. bags.—27l. to 32l. pockets.—Potatoes 3l. to 4l. 10s. per ton.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 10s. per load.—Clover do. 3l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 16s. to 2l. 5s.

Coals, in the pool, 40s. to 50s. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Dec. 22.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by
THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for November, 1817.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.98—maximum, 30.60—minimum, 29.34—range, 1.26 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 49° 5—maximum, 60°—minimum, 36°—range, 24°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .56 of an inch, which was on the 9th & 16th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 12°, which was on the 7th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 4.7 inches, number of changes, 11.

Monthly quantity of water evaporated, .550 of an inch.

Monthly fall of rain, 2.820 inches—rainy days, 24—foggy, 0—snowy, 1—hail, 3.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	0	0	4	0	17	1	5	3	0

Brisk winds, 0—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	13	0	15	1	1	0

This has been an extraordinary mild period for the season,—even three degrees warmer than the mean of the preceding month. The average temperature of the month of November, for the last ten years, is 41°, being eight degrees lower than the present month: the highest mean temperature, which was 45°, occurred in Nov. 1811; and the lowest, 38°, in Nov. 1807. Indeed, the temperature throughout the present month has been very even,—the greatest variation never exceeding 12° in twenty-four hours. The maximum was on the 5th, and the minimum on the 25th: in consequence, winter, in many instances, seemed to give way to spring;—the crow and the hedge-sparrow were observed in states of incubation; apple, pear, and gooseberry trees, bearing blossoms and fruit; large ripe strawberries were gathered in the open air near Macclesfield. Various field and garden plants were in flower, amongst which the Reporter noticed the daisy and dandelion.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

RUSSIA.

THIS vast empire is fast recovering the blows which were inflicted by the French, in consequence of the interference of the emperor in the quarrels and projects of Austria and Prussia, in 1805, 1809, and 1812. The emperor has visited his provinces, and done much to ameliorate the condition of the people, and soften the administration of a despotic government. This is the first duty of sovereigns, next to the avoiding of wars. Among other signs of improvement, an official account has been published in the Gazette of Petersburg, specifying the total number of houses destroyed at Moscow, by Rostophe's wicked conflagration in 1812, distinguishing those which are now re-built. The stone houses, before the burning, amounted to 2,567; and those of wood, to 6,591; making a total of 9,158. There remained still standing, when the fire had ceased, 526 stone buildings, and 2,400

wooden houses, or 2,692 in the aggregate; so that the number of buildings destroyed must have amounted to 6,532. The actual enumeration gives the sum of 3,137 stone houses, and of 5,531 wooden houses, newly re-built,—making a sum total of 8,668. The number of dwelling-houses at present, in the city, is stated to be 11,344; and the population, in general, is computed to amount to 312,000 persons.

A short time since, the Emperor appointed the celebrated Count Kotzebue to edit an immense work, to be circulated in every part of the empire, and be publicly read by the clergy, which is to embrace all the works printed in Europe, on politics, statistics, the military art, manufactures, public instruction, &c. He is to employ as many presses as he may deem necessary; a munificent salary is attached to the appointment; and the count is allowed to reside in any part of Russia or Germany, as he shall find

find to be most advantageous for the prosecution of his literary labours. He is now as celebrated for his political as he has been for his dramatic science.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We had the satisfaction last month to announce the prospect of some improvement in the condition of the people, but we were not then aware that the ministers of finance were arranging a system of counteraction, and that measures were adopting to harass the country by vexatious surcharges in all branches of revenue. Thus, however, it is, and housekeepers and all persons subject to fiscal assessment are put on their defence, and called upon to resist, by appeal, various surcharges on their windows, rents, servants, &c. &c. Nothing could be more blighting at such a moment than such measures; and, as the universal system of surcharges appears likely to be followed by as universal a system of appealing against them, no advantage can be expected to result to the revenue proportioned to the inconveniences which will be suffered by the public at large.

The month has been rendered remarkable by the defeat of ministers, in an attempt to prove that parodies, on verbal forms of prayer were, as such, blasphemous libels. Early in the year, Mr. WILLIAM HONE, a bookseller of London, published some pointed satires on the turpitude of ministers, and on the abuses of government, in the form of parodies on the Church Catechism, on the Litany, and on the Athanasian Creed. The partizans of ministers replied by a summary charge of BLASPHEMY, and the Attorney-General, (Garrow,) actually proceeded against Mr. Hone, by informations *ex officio*, for blasphemous libels! The sale was discontinued, and it was supposed that the prosecution had wisely and kindly been abandoned; but, in the past term, Mr. Hone received notice of trial. Happily, he had previously objected to the select list, whence special juries used to be struck; and, as his jury had, therefore, been selected from all, and not from among part of the merchants of London, they proved to be highly independent and respectable.

The first of these informations was tried on Thursday, the 18th of December, before Mr. JUSTICE ABBOT. Mr. Hone defended himself in a speech of six hours, in which he quoted hundreds of parodies written by great men in all

ages, who had never been charged with libelling the thing they parodied. The judge assured the jury that he was bound by law to give his opinion, and that, in that opinion, the parody was a blasphemous and seditious libel; the jury, however, found a verdict of NOT GUILTY, to the expressed satisfaction of the assembled multitude.

On the following day the bench was taken by my Lord Chief Justice ELLENBOROUGH, who commenced the proceedings by reprimanding the sheriffs for allowing the public expressions on the previous day. Mr. Hone, this day, spoke SEVEN hours, and his exertions were followed by the same result. The judge formally maintained that the words in the Libel Bill,—“shall in his discretion,”—were imperative on him, and, therefore, that he was bound to say that the parody, in his judgment, was a blasphemous and seditious libel.

The two decisions affecting the very principle of these proceedings, might, as it was supposed, have led to the abandonment of the prosecution for the third information; but the court again assembled, Sir Samuel Shepherd again invoked the jury, Mr. Hone spoke nearly EIGHT HOURS, and, though the judge still persisted in the same legal doctrine and opinions, yet the third jury confirmed the decision of the two former, to the great joy of thousands who awaited the result.

We are far from defending the literary taste which would delight in parodying any writings that are generally revered; but we regard these acquittals, as connected with the powers of juries, with the liberty of the press, and with a due knowledge of the law of libel, as of vital importance to the people of England. We think, therefore, that much is due to the spirit and good sense of Mr. Hone; and we are glad to see that a subscription has been opened for the relief and indemnity of his family.

IRELAND.

The Roman Catholics of Ireland, with a view to instruct their Protestant brethren of the whole empire, in the true nature of their claims, have circulated an eloquent address, from which we have selected the following striking passages:

FELLOW SUBJECTS,—We, the Roman Catholics of Ireland, being anxious to promote the spirit of liberality in every order of the state, and to conciliate the dispositions of our Protestant brethren, submit to your consideration this our address and appeal, in behalf of 6,000,000 of loyal

[Jan. 1,

loyal subjects of the British crown; who are excluded, by an unjust and unwise code of laws, from the enjoyment of the constitution.

Our case is simple; it does not require the aid of any factitious illustration to display its merits. We entertain no secret views; our objects have been solemnly and repeatedly promulgated; we seek not to accomplish an innovation of the constitution, but to accelerate its unrestricted operation; we desire not the distraction; but the settlement of the state: we do not pretend to an ascendancy over any portion of our fellow-subjects; the enjoyment of equal rights constitutes the extent of our political aspirations.

We believe in one only true and living God, subsisting in three persons, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost: to this God alone we give divine honour and adoration. We believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the word of God; and, if at any time, or in any place, the pastors of the Catholic Church have restrained the ignorant from reading them, it was not out of disrespect to these sacred volumes, much less out of a sacrilegious desire to keep the people in ignorance or error; but purely because they conceived, that, by doing so, they acted in obedience to the authority of these Scriptures themselves, which inform us that the unlearned are apt to wrest them to their own destruction. We believe that, in order to enter into eternal life, we must keep the Commandments of God; that, in the construction of these divine ordinances, they must be understood in the plain and ordinary sense of the words, without equivocation or reservation. We believe in one Lord Jesus Christ, the eternal Son of God, who was made man that he might be the Saviour of all mankind. We acknowledge him our only Redeemer—that his death is the fountain of all our good; and that mercy, grace, and salvation, can by no means be obtained but through him. We confess him to be the only mediator of redemption between God and man; and although we, who are Roman Catholics, address ourselves to the angels and saints of God, and desire their prayers, as we do also to God's servants here upon earth, yet we do not offer to them any share of that adoration which is due to God alone; as we mean no otherwise than that they would pray for us, and with us, to our common Lord, who is our God and their God, and obtain for us, through the merits of our Redeemer, all blessings which we stand in need.

We all know and admit, that we are taught by the precepts of that Divine Redeemer, as revealed by his inspired followers, to love one another; and that this charitable principle is extended to an indispensable obligation to love our neigh-

bours even as we love ourselves. We also learn from the same unerring source of instruction, and it is a lesson well worthy of the serious consideration of our opponents, that with what judgment we have judged, we shall be judged; and with what measure we have measured, it shall be measured to us again. We further, in common, acknowledge, that the same blessed Founder of Christian faith has instructed us, by precepts and example, to pay obedience to every lawful authority, without any regard to the religious opinions of the persons by whom it is administered.

This summary of religious doctrine is recognized by us, in common with every Christian community; but our coincidence with our Protestant brethren is not confined to the bare recognition of general principles. Our ecclesiastical constitution is episcopal, and observes the same orders of hierarchy as are observed in the Protestant church. We approximate very closely in the observance of rites, and our approximation is still more observable in our Liturgy, or form of prayer; the difference, in very many instances, existing solely in the language in which the same sentiments are expressed.

In our political and social relations the similarity is complete. We hold the same allegiance to our most gracious sovereign; we venerate the same constitution; we are governed by the same parliament; we contribute equally to the supply of the pecuniary, naval, and military resources of the state; and, in the several transactions of life, we are regulated by the same principles, and influenced by the same motives as those which our fellow-subjects approve and adopt.

Our present degraded state results from the violation of a solemn treaty by a Protestant King of England; a fact to which we refer, not for the purposes of reproach, but in order that you may be induced to feel the more sensibly impressed of the obligation imposed upon you, to aid us in all lawful exertions to re-establish our participation in the benefits of the constitution.

By a solemn treaty entered into between the late King William III. and the Irish Catholics, and which secured to his Majesty and the British crown most important advantages, it was provided that the Irish Catholics should enjoy complete liberty of conscience. The royal word of that sovereign, and the good faith of the English nation, which he represented, were pledged to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, as securities for their enjoyment of the religious liberty for which they then expressly covenanted, and of which they are now deprived.

We do not seek to interfere, directly or indirectly, in the concerns of the established

blished church, its rights, privileges, or prerogatives; nor could the most industrious of our opponents discover in our conduct any just cause for the imputation of such a desire. Neither do we seek to promote any innovations upon the political constitution of the country. There does not exist any royal house which we could possibly desire to prefer to the present dynasty. The loyalty of our attachment is not only secured by our oaths, but has been proved by our services. We do not desire to introduce any change in the present settlement of property: but, were it even possible that the religious principles of any Christian community would justify so dishonest a desire, still our temporal interests would immediately correct and defeat it, inasmuch as any disturbance of the present settlement of property in this country, would be more alarming and injurious to the Roman Catholic population than to any other class of subjects.

It has been desired to provide for the ministers of the crown, a control over the nomination and appointment of bishops for our church; and this demand is made, without any evidence being offered of the existence of a necessity for such an obnoxious measure. Every rational and constitutional mind must admit the justice of our opposition to this penal provision, were we even to rest our objection to it upon the combination of these two facts—first, the absence of any necessity for its enactment; and, secondly, the rejection of it by the persons upon whom it is intended to operate.

It is not alledged that the past conduct of our prelates has given alarm, or excited jealousy or distrust; neither is it asserted that the conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland merits reproach or complaint. The peaceable and loyal demeanour of the several orders of our hierarchy has been repeatedly attested by members of the government, who have borne testimony to the sincere and successful exertions of that body for the maintenance of public order. It therefore is not necessary, and consequently not just or constitutional, to single out such a class of subjects for the exclusive sufferance of odious and intolerant restrictions; or to associate with a measure of political relief, such an obnoxious ecclesiastical provision as must neutralize the operation of any liberal concession of civil privileges.

It is alledged that this measure of a royal veto is desired as a preventive against the exercise of any influence over his Majesty's Catholic subjects by his holiness the pope. But you have already seen that the oaths which we take abundantly and expressly provide against the admission of any temporal or civil juris-

diction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, on the part of the pope within this realm; and the experience of ages has proved the sincerity of the declaration.

There is not any Protestant who would choose to have the prelates of his church directly or indirectly appointed, or his ecclesiastical concerns conducted, by members of the Roman Catholic communion, or even of doubtful faith. The truth of this position has been repeatedly manifested, and was alleged to constitute a principal ground for the revolution of 1688. But it is not necessary that we should refer to so distant a period in support of this position. The disinclination of our Protestant fellow-subjects to admit any interference, however remote, of persons professing the Roman Catholic faith, in the concerns of the established church, is also apparent in the statute that was enacted for our relief in the year 1793, (33 Geo. III. cap. 21.) which provides not only (section 10) that no person professing the Roman Catholic religion shall be enabled to exercise any right of presentation to any ecclesiastical benefice whatsoever; but also, (sec. 4.) that "nothing in that Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to give papists, or persons professing the popish religion, a right to vote at any parish vestry, for levying of money to rebuild or repair any parish-church, or respecting the demise or disposal of the income of any estate belonging to any church or parish, or for the salary of the parish clerk, or at the election of any churchwarden."

Those who seek the establishment of this royal interference, as a concession on our part, in return for emancipation, should recollect, that, though we are willing to accept of freedom as a boon, we nevertheless feel that, as loyal subjects of this realm, we are entitled to demand it as a constitutional right, in common with our countrymen; and, therefore, it is not reasonable to expect from us, that we should pay an additional price for that which every loyal subject may justly aspire to enjoy. The only concession we can offer, and which alone you should feel disposed to accept or expect, is the abandonment of the recollection of those injuries and grievances which we and our ancestors so long and so unjustly endured on account of our religion. We are willing, nay most anxious, to concede every feeling of resentment, and every incentive to irritation, in the hope that the equalization of civil privileges may be founded on the basis of national conciliation.

Behold, then, 6,000,000 of your fellow-subjects deprived, without offence, of those civil privileges, the enjoyment of which you have repeatedly declared to be the

the birth-right of every subject of these realms. You, who have entertained the claims of the foreigners for your sympathy and support, when they complained of treaties violated or persecutions inflicted,—you, who laboured zealously, honourably, and successfully for the emancipation of the pagan slave of Africa;—will you, can you suffer it any longer to be supposed, that your Christian brethren and fellow-subjects are held in ignominious exclusion, in deference to your uncharitable prejudices? Or will you not rather prove, by a constitutional support of our humble appeal to the legislature, that you prefer the fellowship of a free people to the intercourse of a degraded cast?

NORTH AMERICA.

Two destructive fires have devastated St. John's, Newfoundland, one on the 7th, and the other on the 21st of November. In the first fire, a space of ground, extending nearly a quarter of a mile in length, and three hundred yards in breadth, was cleared of the houses which stood thereon. From the Dissenting meeting-house to the church-yard, on the west-side; all the buildings from the court-house to the north-east boundary of Crawford's premises (both inclusive,) on the east-side of Duckworth-street; from the corner of Church-hill to W. Findlay's on the upper side, and from J. and R. Brine's shop to the King's wharf, on the lower side of Water-street, including the stores and wharfs, were reduced to ashes. Thirteen mercantile establishments, and among them the extensive concerns of Hart, Robinson and Co.; Hunters and Co.; Peter Henderson (late Jas. Macbraire and Co.); Bulleys, Job, and Cross; Parker, Cheever, and Co.; W. B. Thomas; Attwood and Haines; Peter le Mesurier, and at least one hundred and thirty-five dwelling-houses, occupied by not less than 1,100 persons, were consumed.

On the 21st, the fire was observed in the premises of Messrs. Huie, Reed, and Co. in Water-street, and soon extended its ravages to the westward, as far as the house of Mr. Benjamin Bowring, on the upper side, and the store of Mr. Robert Nevins, on the lower side, where, by very powerful exertions, it was stopped in its westerly direction, but continued advancing eastward until about half-past nine o'clock, by which time it had burnt the premises of Mr. James Clift, where great exertions were required, and were happily exerted, to save the premises of Messrs. Perkins and Winter, upon which depended the safety

of the whole range of houses on the Church-hill, on the upper side, and the stores of Messrs. Trimmings and Co. on the other side. The very extensive stores and dwelling of Messrs. Cunningham, Bell, and Co. and those of Messrs. Huie, Reed, and Co.; Ryan and sons; Mr. Robert Nevins; Mr. James Clift; Mr. John Burke, and several other mercantile establishments, have fallen a sacrifice.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In the absence of all direct information, we avail ourselves of a Petition transmitted from North Hampstead, Long Island, to the Regent, by Mr. W. Cobbett; for the most perfect view we have lately seen of the state of Spanish America. It is, however, to be feared, that the policy of the ministers of the borough-mongers, will be as adverse to liberty in Spanish America, as in other parts of the world. Mr. Cobbett states,

"That, in the viceroyalty of Mexico, which is the most northern part of the Spanish dominions on the Main, and which borders on the United States, the people are wholly disaffected to the government; that they have a Junta, or Assembly of Representatives, in the province of Valladolid; that they have leaders of great enterprise and talent, and that arms only are wanted to decide, at once, the struggle in their favour; that the viceroy, indeed, raises troops, but that even these are disaffected towards him; that, on the Atlantic side, the only considerable sea-port of this viceroyalty, La Vera Cruz, is, as yet, in the hands of the Spanish government; but that, to drive the present possessors from that port, and to afford every necessary assistance to the oppressed people, one single English frigate, with twenty thousand stand of arms, sent to the Gulf of Mexico, would be sufficient; that this viceroyalty, which proposes to form itself into a distinct independent state, has a population of from seven to eight millions, nearly equalling the population of the United States of America, on which it borders on one side, and with regard to the resources and power of which United States, the establishment of the independence of Mexico, must, as your petitioner will hereafter humbly endeavour to show, have a most important effect.

"That, with regard to the second grand division of these immense regions, which division includes New Grenada and Venezuela, and which extends from the Isthmus of Darien to the mouth of the Orinoco (along more than seven hundred miles of sea-coast the most important in every point of view), containing a population of from three to four millions, a declaration of independence, and a new form of government have, long since, been proclaimed; that

that a war, extensive and sanguinary, has, for years, been going on; that the Patriots have commanders regularly appointed and commissioned; that they have a representative assembly, officers of state, a national flag, and, in short, that they exercise the powers of sovereignty over a large portion of this extensive, fertile, rich, and important territory. Here, as in the case of Mexico, arms only, and a trifling maritime force, are wanted to put an end to the contest; and, as your petitioner humbly hopes that he shall be able to show, to open to England the fairest prospect of immense advantages.

"That, in Peru, which forms the third division, and which is bounded to the north by the last-mentioned territory, to the east by the Portuguese possessions, to the south by the territory of Chili, and to the west by the Pacific Ocean, and which has a population of from two to three millions, the spirit of independence is as active as in the aforementioned territories, and that here also a mere trifle in the way of maritime force and of arms would decide the contest, even, perhaps, without further struggle.

"That, in the southern division, including the territories of Buenos Ayres and of Chili, and containing a population of from three to four millions, the contest is nearly at an end. The patriots have established a new government, and, with the exception of a trifling portion of territory on the borders of the Pacific Ocean, on which Spain is endeavouring to keep up the struggle, the whole of this division is under the actual controul of the patriot government."

WEST INDIES.

A dreadful hurricane visited the Leeward Islands, on the 21st of October. At St. Lucia, in particular, it swept away the government-house and barracks, killing the governor, part of his family, and many of the soldiery. At Martinico it cleared the harbour of Fort Royal of all the ships at anchor, and covered the island with wrecks and ruins.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

President Petion has recently got into a difficulty with the government of Buenos Ayres, for having confiscated certain property, captured on the high seas, and sent into Port-au-Prince, as a neutral port, by Commodore Taylor, of the Buenos Ayrean squadron. The commodore has begun to make reprisals, and has sent Petion a letter, informing him that he shall detain all Haytian vessels he may meet with: if satisfaction be made by Petion, they shall be restored; if not, they will be considered good and lawful prizes.

The navy of Petion consists of the

frigate General Brown, carrying forty guns and 400 men; the Wilberforce, of twenty-two guns; the Fire-Fly, of eighteen guns, and the Conqueror, of sixteen guns, all lying in harbour. The government of Petion is well liked by the people; his laws are considered just; he patronizes education, and the country is supplied with schools. Foreign missionaries, also, are received and treated with urbanity.

The court of Christophe is modelled after the late court of Bonaparte, and is maintained in much state. The laws of the kingdom are very direct and rigid, and executed with great impartiality and promptitude. The commercial code and regulations, though precise, are esteemed wise, and are strictly observed. The police of the kingdom is uncommonly rigorous and efficient. No subject, not even a nobleman, is permitted to be absent from his dwelling after ten o'clock at night; and, if he ever dare neglect this decree, it is only in the company of a stranger who is not required to observe it. It is considered a high offence for any of the nobility, male or female, to be absent from the palace, Sans Souci, when any fête is given by his Majesty's order; and the person so offending is punished by being put into a strong fortress, forthwith, under military guard. The princes royal are all provided with private tutors, and are said to be docile and ingenious. Parties, however, are said to be forming, headed by the princes of the blood; and the present prospect is, that the succession to the throne will produce contention.

ST. HELENA.

Every account from this rock proves that the modern ARISTIDES bears his Ostracism with an heroic firmness, which always attaches to a good cause.—Among other means of annoyance, his favorite secretary, the amiable Las Casas, has been forcibly taken away from him; being first sent to the Cape and afterwards to England. On arriving in the Thames, he was arrested, under the Alien Bill; his papers seized and detained, and he himself sent as a prisoner to the Netherlands, whence he has been removed into Prussia!—We regret that we have not room for the affecting appeal to the world which he has published against so unjust an exercise of power.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

DEC. 3.—The sessions began at the Old-Bailey.

8.—News arrived of a calamitous and destructive fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, which destroyed one hundred and thirty-five dwelling-houses, inhabited by 1,100 persons: the amount of property lost amounts to half a million sterling.

12.—The committee of the court of Common Council of London presented a report relative to special juries, which was received, and promises to lay the axe to the root of the mischief resulting from the present mode of appointing special jurymen,—so important to the liberty of the subject.

13.—The sessions ended this day at the Old-Bailey, when the recorder passed sentence of death on thirty-one prisoners, three of whom were for forgery. Thirteen were sentenced to be transported for life; ten for fourteen years; fifty-four for seven years, and fifty-three to various other punishments.

16.—Accounts received of dreadful hurricanes in the West Indies, particularly in the islands of St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Dominique, Martinique, and St. Vincent's.

Same day.—News arrived at Lloyd's, of numerous shipwrecks in the English seas,—attended with great loss of valuable lives, and a considerable amount of property.

17.—The Emperor of Russia forbade, by a ukase, dated Moscow, Oct. 27, 1817, the clergy from ascribing to him unbecoming praise.

24.—A guinea subscription entered into for raising a cenotaph to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales!

26.—Advices received from Caraccas that the patriots are gaining ground daily, in a military sense, as well as in order and good government.

29.—A meeting was held this day at the New London Tavern, Bishopgate-street, to form a subscription for the remuneration of Mr. Hone's family. Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Cochrane, Mr. Alderman Thorpe, Messrs. Waithman, Pearson, Perry, Wooler, &c. made a variety of strong and patriotic observations. Lord Cochrane subscribed 100l.; another noble Lord 100l.; Sir Francis Burdett 100l.; besides many hundreds in smaller sums.

At a numerous and respectable public meeting, held at the City of London Tavern, on Friday, the 21st day of November, 1817, the Lord Mayor in the chair; a report of the committee of the Fever Institution was read, stating, among other things, that it has received within

its walls, since the first of March last, no less than 476 patients afflicted with contagious fever, (including 17 of scarlet fever,) and of that number 316 have been admitted since the first of August. The wards of this new Fever-Hospital, which contain sixty-four beds, continue still so full, that it has been impossible to receive all the applicants for admission.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials from Dec. 10, 1816, to Dec. 16, 1817.

Christened.

Males.....12,624 } In all 24,129.
Females.....11,305 }

Buried.

Males.....10,033 } In all 19,968.
Females..... 9,935 }

The chief Diseases and Casualties this Year.

Abortive	700	Teething	449
Abscess	98	Thrush	111
Aged	1,875	Water in the	
Apoplexy, &c.	462	Head	419
Asthma	743		
Cancer	99	Accidents	65
Consumption	4,200	Burnt	41
Convulsions	3,242	Drowned	119
Cough	645	Excessive drink-	
Croup	109	ing	12
Dropsy	718	Executed	10
Fevers	1,299	Found dead ..	29
Inflammation	1,002	Killed themselves	34
Lunatic	244	Murdered	3
Measles	725	Poisoned	6
Mortification	504	Scalded	4
Palsy	162	Starved	8
Small-pox	1,051	Suffocated	11

Whereof have Died:—

Under two years of age	5,698
Between two and five	2,019
Five and ten	929
Ten and twenty	706
Twenty and thirty	1,364
Thirty and forty	1,795
Forty and fifty	1,983
Fifty and sixty	1,788
Sixty and seventy	1,614
Seventy and eighty	1,224
Eighty and ninety	683
Ninety and a hundred	156
A hundred	7
A hundred and five	2
Decreased in the burials this year	348.

On the 9th of December, Louisa Perkins was tried at the Old-Bailey for child-stealing; the following are the principal circumstances of the case:—Emma Potter, the only child of Mrs. Potter, (widow,) of No. 15, Vere-street, Clare-market, was sent on the 4th of November to a baker's shop in the neighbourhood; the prisoner came up to her and took hold of her hand, promised her some biscuits, and said

said she would make her some doll's things; took her up in her arms and carried her some way, then set her down to walk; very fortunately, Mr. Gibson, (cooper to Messrs. Barclay and Co's. brew-house,) observing the little child resisting and struggling with the prisoner, went up and spoke to her; she then said she was aunt to the child, an officer was fetched, and the woman was taken into custody, and carried to Guildhall. Emma, a very interesting little girl, five years and seven months old, was examined on the trial, and gave her evidence in a very satisfactory clear manner; she was lifted on the table before the recorder, for the purpose of being more distinctly heard; she underwent examination by him, and cross-examination by the prisoner's counsel, with great composure. Verdict, *guilty*;—sentence, seven years' transportation. N.B. This is the eighth trial and conviction at the Old-Bailey since the Act 54 C. iii. cap. 101, passed (1814) for the prevention of child-stealing.

Another most atrocious case of police, mint, or government, kidnapping,—by giving an ignorant wretch bad money, and then prosecuting him for a crime,—has occurred within the month. It appears to us, that an indictment for the conspiracy should not merely include the miscreant officer, but ought to ascend from him to his employers, in several degrees.

MARRIED.

G. G. Vincent, esq. second son of the late Dean of Westminster, to Miss E. E. Tappenden.

G. Potter, esq. solicitor, of Guilford, to Miss Roker, of Shackleford, near Godalming.

At Fulham, Mr. W. Bannister, to Miss E. Pudner, of Hackney.

C. Lutyens, esq. of Broxbourn, to Miss M. Jones, second daughter of the Rev. W. J., vicar of Broxbourn.

Mr. W. Salkeld, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, to Miss E. Jones, daughter of R. J. esq. of Aldgate.

Mr. J. Eagleton, of Newgate-street, to Miss Kemp, only daughter of W. K. esq. of Bolton, Rutland.

The Rev. G. Caldwell, rector of King's Stanley, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Abdy, sister of Sir W. A. bart.

The Rev. S. F. Statham, vicar of Powerscourt, Dorset, to Miss Travers, of Highbury-grove, Middlesex.

R. Blagden, esq. of Duke-street, St. James's, to Miss M. Palmer, of Petworth, Sussex.

U. Corbett, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss A. G. Lyon, of Bloomsbury-square.

J. Cocks, esq. of Charlotte-street, to Miss E. Hope, late of Bath.

Capt. Chauvell, of the E. I. Co's service, to C. Eliza, eldest daughter of G. Watlington, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

At Rochett's, the seat of Earl St. Vincent, Capt. Edm. Palmer, R.N. to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Jervis.

G. S. Repton, esq. of Dover-street, to the Hon. Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Lord Eldon.

T. Appleton, esq. of Gloucester-place, to S. Rolls, eldest daughter of F. Whitmore, esq.

J. Sandwith, esq. of Bombay, to Miss D. Whitrow, of Jewry-street.

R. Bligh, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Eliz. Bligh, of Farningham-house, in Kent.

J. Bridges, esq. of Red Lion-square, to Miss A. Rayne, of Flintsh.

Lient. Col. Forstein, of the 12th regt. to Eliza Fitzherbert, only daughter of the late T. J. Cotton, esq.

DIED.

Mr. Melvin, 46, formerly of the York and Hull theatres.

At an advanced age, J. Jowett, esq. formerly of the banking-house of Vandermeulen and Jowett.

At Stanmore, W. Bensley, esq.

Mr. J. Borrett, 20, eldest son of G. B. esq. surgeon, of Yarmouth.

At Twickenham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Gray, mother of the Rev. Dr. G. one of the prebendaries of Durham Cathedral.

Mrs. Bore, 56, formerly relict of the late Mr. Sherwood, coach-proprietor of Liverpool.

Master Francis Nichols, 12: he was a chorister of St. Paul's Cathedral, and promised great excellence in the profession of music.

Ambrose Pitman, esq. 59; a gentleman well known for literary and musical attainments.

At Stoke Newington, 28, Mr. J. Robinson, upwards of ten years a faithful clerk in the office of the County Herald.

At his residence in Worton-hall, Isleworth, 58, the Rev. E. Scott, D.D. late fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

In Lombard-street, suddenly, 66, R. Congers, esq. Irish factor.

At Buntingford, 51, R. Wood, M.D.

In Buckingham-house, Mrs. D. Harding, aunt of the late T. H. esq. of Stubbington-house, near Tring, Herts.

In Belgrave-place, Pimlico, 63, Mr. Robert Palmer, father of the Drury-lane Company, brother of the late John Palmer, an actor of great original merit, and a very worthy man. He excelled in charlatan characters, gluttons, fops, and debauchees.

At Camden Town, Mrs. Twiss, wife of R. T. esq. the Irish traveller.

In Kensington, 50, the Rev. T. Thompson, D.D. formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, and many years master of a respectable seminary in Kensington.

Mrs. Roche, of Upper George-street, Bryanstone-square, relict of the late R. R. esq. of Trefnanny-hall, Montgomeryshire.

At Greenwich, in his 60th year, the *Rev. Dr. Charles Burney*, an eminent school-master, and one of the best Greek scholars of his age. He was son of the late musical Dr. Burney, and brother of Madame d'Arblay. *A further account will be given of him in our next number.*

At Norwood, 50, *Mr. J. Lawson*, many years the active agent of the Times Newspaper, and a postscript-writer to various provincial papers. He was an amiable man in private life; but, in his political character, he laboured to support those delusions which have been pregnant with such mischiefs to the world.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. and *Rev. R. BAGOT* to be prebendary of the cathedral church of Worcester.

Rev. B. PHILPOT, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Walpole, Suffolk.

Rev. C. Drew, B.A. to the vicarage of East Winch, Norfolk.

Rev. D. LEWIS, to the rectory of Monington-upon-Wye, Herefordshire.

Rev. J. DAVIES, to the vicarage of Llanrhydian, Glamorganshire.

Rev. F. CHURCHILL, to the vicarage of Roughton, Norfolk.

Rev. T. WARTNABY, to the rectory of Knossington, Leicestershire.

Rev. R. H. LANGRISBE, to the rectory of Donas.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Or, Memoirs of eminent Persons, recently Deceased, at Home and Abroad.

The late JAMES GLENIE, ESQ. M.A. F.R.S. and formerly an Officer in the Royal Engineers.

Fortuna opes auferre, non animum potest.—Seneca.

MR. GLENIE was born in the south of Scotland, and educated at one of the many universities which are happily scattered over the whole of that portion of the empire, for the dissemination of knowledge and the improvement of science. The talents of the young man developed themselves by degrees, and that too in a particular manner and direction; for, while he equalled his fellow-students in Greek and Latin, he exceeded them far in the more abstruse sciences. In a short time, indeed, he became so distinguished a mathematician, that one of the professors determined to find out a patron and employment for him. Accordingly, he procured an introduction to a distinguished nobleman, who found means to place him at Woolwich, in the capacity of a cadet.

As he already knew all the principles of fortification, he soon made himself complete master of that subject, and at length obtained the rank of a lieutenant in the Artillery. In this capacity, Mr. Glenie repaired to America, and was thus professionally engaged in that war, which had for its object the subjugation of the colonists to the arbitrary control of the mother country; for, where representation is wanting, freedom of course must be wanting also.

Having proceeded to Canada, he entered the United States through that extensive province, and was placed for some time under one of those numerous commanders, or rather partisans, whose sphere of action was confined chiefly to the back country. During an attack on one of the frontier forts, Lient. Glenie found himself aban-

doned by the officer under whom he served, and reduced to a situation which might have driven even a veteran to despair. From this moment the Marquis of Townshend became his friend, and we find him soon after advanced to the Engineers, solely on account of his merit.

While attached to that corps, the name and reputation of Mr. Glenie soon acquired additional lustre,—for his attainments in science were conspicuous to all, and all readily allowed his superiority. So high a character,—a capacity so rare, a genius so transcendent,—soon enabled him to perform an action of no common merit, and worthy of no vulgar reward: but such is the waywardness of fortune, that he was destined, at one and the same time, to save the state and ruin himself.

Every one knows, that the late Duke of Richmond was smitten with a love of tactics, and aimed at acquiring a new species of glory, by adopting a defence purely military, to a country, both by habit and position, entirely naval. The master-general of the ordnance possesses a most extensive patronage; the "issues of life and death" are not indeed entirely in his hands, but yet preferment, and even disgrace, are obviously within his grasp. He had easily induced a number of general officers to join in his plan, and some naval ones also are said to have actually preferred fortifications, redoubts, and entrenchments, to the "wooden walls of old England." Mr. Glenie had been once a favorite with his grace, who affected to admire his genius; cultivated his friendship, and praised his talents: but it proved far easier to make him a victim than a proselyte. This sturdy Scotsman, not having the fear of "the master-general" before his eyes, presumed to argue with the great man. He spoke of extended lines with contempt; he pointed out the impolicy

* The College of St. Andrew's.

impolicy of cooping up a large disposable body of troops in fortified camps; and he demonstrated the superiority of an immense moveable force, like the British navy, which, to the decided advantage of loco-motive exertions, super-added all the beneficial results arising out of attack, rather than tamely becoming a defender.

But Lieutenant Glenie did not confine himself to simple conversation; he was prevailed upon by some of the heads of the opposition of that day, to transfer his ideas to paper, and communicate them, by means of the press, to the public. He obeyed, and was ruined. The pamphlet, written by him, was soon seen in the hands of every intelligent man in the capital; and his reasons, founded on arithmetical calculations, and laid down with all that precision appertaining to the *exact sciences*, were already in the mouths of all. A memorable decision in the House of Commons, in which Mr. Pitt, although in power, happened to be in the minority, while the speaker, by a rare instance of equality, was enabled to give the *casting vote* against the plan for drawing lines of circumvallation around all England; soon attested a signal victory on the part of science over ignorance, inexperience, and presumption. But the audacious subaltern, who had thus dared to assist the nation at the expence of his own chief, was not to be permitted to escape with impunity. Yet his conduct was irreproachable, the knowledge of his profession singularly acute, his manners gentle, and, if not conciliating, at least inoffensive. How, then, was he to be punished?—by rendering the service disagreeable to him. In a fatal hour he was at length persuaded by his friends, or rather his new patrons, to resign; and he always solemnly declared, to the last day of his existence, that he had a *written promise* from a certain quarter, which was placed in his hands by the late Mr. John Courteney, M.P. who, after being secretary to the Marquis of Townshend, became surveyor to the Ordnance Board; and, finally, a lord of the treasury.

But, as Mr. Pitt seemed immutably fixed in power, and as until his removal, or decease, no hope of preferment, or even of reinstatement, could be entertained, Mr. Glenie determined to remove to another hemisphere. Accordingly, being now a married man, he traversed the Atlantic, and settled in one of the remaining colonies of British America. There he engaged in speculations; he purchased land, he entered into contracts for timber, and seems, for some years, to have led the life of a back-woodsman.

"After a long residence in that part of the globe, I have learned" observes an author, who appears to have been well acquainted with his history, "that,

emerging from the Canadian snows, and the fogs of New Brunswick, this gentleman has appeared once more in our hemisphere, not to be crowned, indeed, with well-earned laurels; not to obtain the meed so justly due to the man who had saved millions to his native country; and, like the Athenian oracle of old, invoked the assistance of wooden walls for its defence; but as a suppliant still prostrate beneath the stroke of power, humbly, and hitherto unavailingly soliciting bread, employment, and indemnification.

"Feeling warmly in behalf of injured and neglected worth, I entertain no common degree of indignation at the forlorn situation of a meritorious officer, whose very name I do not think myself entitled to mention, and in whose behalf I now volunteer my services, unknown even to himself.

"Nor is my zeal abated, when I am reminded, that science is not a little indebted to his labours; he is the only mathematician who has ever given a general demonstration of the Binomial problem, on the one hand; while, on the other, he has proved to the Royal Society, of which he is at once a member and an ornament, the fallacy of the celebrated proposition relative to the quadrature of the circle; a discovery for which rewards were proffered by more than one learned body on the continent; while it is said to have engaged the attention and baffled the efforts of the illustrious Newton himself."

But, although Mr. Glenie failed in all his attempts to excite the recollections, and obtain the assistance, of both public men and public offices, yet his merits, at length, pointed him out as one eminently calculated to superintend the studies of the cadets destined for the East Indies. But it unluckily occurred, soon after this period, that he was summoned as a witness in that action brought against Colonel Wardle, in which the testimony of Mary-Anne Clarke, saddled him with a debt, stated by the defendant's counsel to have been contracted by herself, and for her own use, benefit, and advantage. The substance of his evidence, although its authenticity was never called in question, appears to have given offence in Leadenhall street; for he is said, soon after this, to have received notice to withdraw; in short, his services were dispensed with.

Reviews, Magazines, Encyclopædias, and private pupils, appear, thenceforth, to have afforded him a scanty and precarious support. At length, after many years of anguish and fatigue, he was seized with a mortal disease, and expired at his apartments in the vicinity of Pimlico, at the end of a few days' illness, on the evening of Sunday the 24th November, 1817. The solitary fidelity of a faithful female domestic,

domestic, on this occasion, supplied the absence of his family, the loss of his friends, and the oblivion and unmerited neglect of mankind. His remains were interred by subscription in the cemetery of St. Martin in the Fields, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 30th of November. The burial was simple, but decent; and the history of this unfortunate man affords ample scope, both for reflection and animadversion.

MARTIN DROLLING, THE PAINTER.

MARTIN DROLLING was born at Bergheim, near Colmar, 19th September, 1752; and was early distinguished for his great taste for drawing; and, in order to improve himself in this art, he went to Paris, with a view of working under the ablest masters, and studying the best models. He first became a portrait painter, in which class he succeeded well, many portraits bearing his name, and obtaining great success.

The penchant of Mr. Drolling attracted him towards the imitation of nature; this sentiment of truth, the first germin of talent, was seconded by the sight of some little Dutch pictures. Struck with the natural manner in which these familiar subjects were represented in these paintings, he attempted to imitate them. His first efforts were successful: and he continued to improve in this class till his death, inasmuch, that his last picture was perhaps his masterpiece. Correct in his design, faithful in his colouring, his touch firm and animated, yet free; his choice of persons, though taken from common life, never contained any thing ignoble; such was the general outline of his talent. The productions of his pencil have always been much esteemed by amateurs: the Charitable Lady, the Confessional, the Milkmaid, the Foreign Merchant, the Orange-Vender, and the School-Mistress, will ever occupy a distinguished place in the finest collections. He died at Paris, in April, 1817, in the sixty-fifth year of his age; but he has left a lasting memorial of his genius and talents in his works, which will be esteemed as long as taste remains, and we shall hereafter speak of a Drolling, as we do now of a Gerard Dow.

DR. ESTLIN, OF BRISTOL.

JOHN PRIOR ESTLIN was born at Hinckley, in Leicestershire, April 9th, 1747. He received his school-education under the auspices of his maternal uncle, the Rev. John Prior, vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and his earliest views in life seemed to be directed to the Church of England, towards which, and its religious services, notwithstanding the wide difference with regard to doctrinal points in the sentiments he afterwards entertained, he always felt a certain degree of respect and affection. From school, where he im-

bibed a taste for classical literature, he was however sent by his father to the Dissenting Academy of Warrington, where he was entered in the year 1764; and the course of studies he there went through determined his choice towards a different persuasion. The divinity chair at this seminary was filled at that time by the Rev. Dr. Aikin, for whose character he ever entertained the highest respect and affection, and whose sentiments in morals and religion he for the most part adopted. Having finished his academical course, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his tutors, he was invited to the congregation of Lewins Mead, Bristol, as colleague to the Rev. Thomas Wright, in the room of the Rev. William Richards, and he entered on his ministerial services in January 1771. With this congregation, (a numerous, respectable, and affectionate one,) he continued till those who had sat as children under his early ministry had themselves become heads of families, or perhaps had left those families to fill up their places in the religious assemblies; and Dr. Estlin often spoke with much feeling of the numerous friends he had followed to the grave during his ministration; always adding, with energy, that he should ever bless God for the circumstance that he had not known an instance of a person who regularly attended the worship of God in that place, who had not hope in his death, and of whom he had not the brightest hopes. In his funeral sermon on the death of his co-pastor, in the year 1797, he says, "Two hundred times have I already been called to the discharge of a similar melancholy duty." Soon after his settling at Bristol, Dr. Estlin opened a school, which became a very flourishing one, and many of his pupils did credit to themselves and to their tutor, by the proficiency in classical learning which they exhibited when entered in the universities—to which many of them were removed. Dr. Estlin treated his pupils with great liberality; and their sense of the happy hours they had spent under his tuition was expressed by an annual meeting which was held on his birthday of the gentlemen who had been under his care, at which the doctor was always a delighted and delighting guest. At one of these meetings they presented him with the degree of Doctor of Laws, which they had procured for him without his knowledge, from the University of Glasgow. It was usual with Dr. Estlin, on these occasions, to address his former pupils in a short speech, and that which he delivered on his last birth-day, when he had completed his seventieth-year, which conveyed an intimation that this might probably be the last meeting, was peculiarly impressive. His school and congregation did not however so engage the active mind of Dr. Estlin as to prevent his giving to the world several

several publications, all of them relative to those topics of religion and morals which were the favourite subjects of his investigation. A list of these is subjoined; they testify that he approved himself the watchful and affectionate defender of the truths he professed to teach, and that the powers of his mind were engaged with sincerity and fervor in the duties of his profession. His style was elegant, clear, and flowing, rather turned to pathos than to dry argumentation; his delivery in the pulpit was animated, solemn, and affectionate. He was fond of preaching, and never spared himself when any occasion called him forth. Dr. Estlin's religious opinions were what are called Unitarian, though, with his usual candour, he thought it wrong to restrict that term to those who hold the simple humanity of Christ. He always invited discussion; and, though in the confidence of a sanguine disposition, (perhaps the best disposition for happiness,) he made no doubt of the prevalence of the opinions he held, and that, in a short time, over the whole Christian world, and the consequent overthrow of all error, he always showed the utmost candour to those of a different persuasion; the fervor of his religious feelings never led him to bigotry, nor his liberality to scepticism. He approved of forms of prayer, and published in 1814 a volume of such forms, great part of which is taken from the Liturgy of the Church of England, for the mode of whose services, though not for its doctrines, he seems to have retained his early predilections. Dr. Estlin also embraced with great ardour a doctrine so congenial to his temper as the consoling one of Universal Restitution, or the final salvation of all mankind,—led to it, as well by the benevolent tendencies of his own mind, as by the earnest and reiterated arguments of a dear and beloved friend, who bore that all-consoling doctrine the nearest to his heart.

The characteristics of Dr. Estlin's mind were an amiable frankness and simplicity of heart; with a kind and sociable disposition, which made him, even when years pressed upon him, always acceptable, in the society of the young and active. With openness of heart, he never refused his purse to any claim of distress, or useful project to which subscriptions were solicited; and the money he thus disbursed, if put together, would be found to amount to no inconsiderable portion of his income. In the domestic circle, his kindness, his candour, his hospitality, his cheerful piety, the writer of this memoir has often experienced. In truth, in his behaviour to his family, principle was not called into action,—temper was sufficient. Though fond of his children, he was not apt to indulge that anxiety which saddens the domestic circle, and perhaps often defeats its own purposes; he lived to see his children grown

up, and some of them settled in respectable professions. For some years past Dr. Estlin had experienced a decay of sight, and he had often said that, after threescore and ten, a preacher ought to be *emeritus*. He therefore resigned his situation in Lewins Mead, where he preached his farewell sermon, the 22nd of June, 1817. This respectable society showed their regard for the services of their minister by very substantial expressions of their esteem and affection, having presented him with a handsome sum of money upon his retiring from his ministerial duties. Dr. Estlin, being thus exonerated from all professional duty, having also given up his school, went for the summer to Southerndown, in Glamorganshire, a retired place by the sea-side, where he had usually spent his vacations, and where he had amused himself by building a cottage. His health seemed to be declining, yet there appeared nothing immediately alarming. On Sunday, the 10th of August, he performed the morning and afternoon services to his family and a few neighbours assembled in his house; the subject of his sermon was the Resurrection. He appeared that day better than usual; but, retiring soon after to his chamber, he was seized with a violent effusion of blood from his lungs: the affectionate partner of his life ran to him, he grew faint, leaned his head upon her bosom, and, without a sigh, expired. Dr. Estlin's remains were conveyed, attended by his sorrowing family, to Bristol, and interred in the burying-ground belonging to Lewins Mead Chapel, on the 23d. They were attended to the grave by more than 120 gentlemen on foot, the carriages of many of them following. The burial service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Carpenter, his successor in the pastoral office, and, on the next Sunday, an affecting and consolatory sermon was preached by his old friend, the Rev. James Manning, of Exeter: the chapel was hung with black, and the whole congregation put on mourning.—Dr. Estlin was twice married, first to Miss Coates, of Bristol, by whom he had one son, who died before him, but who has left a family; his second, Miss Bishop, of Bristol, with six children, survives to cherish and to do honour to his memory. The writer of this memoir could have enlarged upon feelings the result of private friendship, but has preferred touching on no topics which are not equally interesting to all who knew the subject of it.

A. L. BARBAULD.

Stoke Newington, Sept. 22, 1817.

Dr. Estlin published:—

Evidences of Revealed Religion, and particularly Christianity; stated with reference to a Pamphlet called *the Age of Reason*.—The Nature and Causes of Atheism; to which are added, Remarks on a Work called "*Origine de tous les cultes, ou Religion*"

gion universelle ; par Dupuis.—An Apology for the Sabbath.—The Union of Wisdom and Integrity recommended, in a Discourse delivered before the Unitarian Society in the West of England.—A volume of Sermons, designed chiefly as a preservative from infidelity and religious indifference.—Discourses on Universal Restitution.—The General Prayer-Book; containing forms of prayer on principles common to all Christians; for religious societies, for families, and for individuals. Chiefly selected from the Scriptures, the Book of Common-Prayer, and the writings of various authors.—General Instructions in the Doctrines and Duties of Religion; altered from "Practical Instructions;" third edition.—The Causes of the Inefficacy of Public Instruction considered; in a Sermon

preached at the Ordination of the Rev. David Jardine, Bath.—A Unitarian Christian's Statement and Defence of his Principles; with reference particularly to Charges of the Right-Reverend the Lord Bishop of St. David's. A Discourse delivered at Langyndeirn, near Carmarthen, July 6th, 1815; with notes.—A Sermon on Persecution.

Dr. Estlin had also prepared for publication, a set of Lectures on Moral Philosophy, which he had been accustomed to deliver to his pupils and family on the Sunday evening; and to which many of them may probably trace impressions the most favourable to the formation of a virtuous character. These will speedily be given to the world, although they have not received his last corrections.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, *With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE following observation, relative to the extreme distresses of the times, is copied from the Tyne Mercury of Dec. 9. Of several causes which may be assigned for that state of internal decay into which we are fallen, the one here indicated may be said with propriety to be the chief:—"Week after week, some of our columns detail the horrid sufferings of poor wretches pining and starving in this land of milk and honey; and numerous are the instances where this wretchedness has its source in the overpowering weight of taxation, under which the country groans. In some individual cases, it is possible that crime may be the proximate cause of the evil; but it ought to be remembered, as a fact ascertained beyond dispute, that excessive taxation begets poverty, and poverty begets crime."

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. M. Graham, to Miss A. Callendar, daughter of Mr. C. surgeon.—At Sunderland, Mr. L. Turnbull, of Houghton, to Miss M. Bailey.—At South Shields, Mr. T. Scattergood, to Miss Smith.—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. R. Young, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Bolam.—At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mr. G. Pulleyn, of the firm of Baker and Pulleyn, of York, to Miss A. Jackson.—W. H. Temple, esq. to Miss M. Sanderson.—T. H. H. Holmes, esq. of Demerara, to Miss M. Pemberton, of Bainbridge Holme, Durham.—Mr. R. Tweddle, of Bill Point, to Miss Gilchrist, of Pittymee.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Coxon, to Miss H. Lincoln, of Ryhope.—At Durham, Mr. E. Bland, to Miss J. Bell.—Mr. M. Holiday, to Miss M. Askew.—Mr. J. Morgan, of Old-park, near Wolsingham, to Mrs. A. Wheatley, of Nafferton.—At Garsdale, Mr. A. Clemy, aged sixty-three, to Miss Allan, aged seventeen.

Died.] At Newcastle, 64, W. Ingham, esq. a surgeon of considerable abilities, united with a degree of taste for the liberal and useful arts.—84, Mrs. Bird, mother of N. B. esq.—Mrs. Beard, of Walker-place.—Mr. T. Grey.—Mr. T. Hayton.—86, Mr. C. Fletcher.—69, Mr. J. Bulmer.—22, Mr. G. Anderson.

At Durham, Mr. Acton, many years one of the choristers in the cathedral. He had retired to rest, in his usual state of health, but, in the morning, was found dead in his bed.

At North Shields, 73, Mrs. M. Harrison.—66, Mrs. E. Crawford.—66, Mr. H. Dining.—21, Mr. W. Coulter.—48, Mrs. E. Spain.—36, Mrs. E. Hand.—21, Mr. John Mason, and 21, Mr. Joseph Mason.

At Bishopwearmouth, 60, Mr. Womphrey.—76, Mr. Clark.

At Gateshead, Mr. E. Wylam, eldest son of Mr. R. W.—24, Mr. J. Maughan, of the Run-head, near Ryton.—23, Mr. J. Moffit.—23, Mr. R. Foster, jun. of Byker.—At Haughton-le-Skerne, 49, Mr. J. Flower.

At Berwick, 50, Miss E. Turner.—At Spittal, 84, Mr. W. Gair.—At Hexham, very suddenly, Mrs. Barrett.—At Eye-mouth, W. Dewar, esq. formerly captain of artillery, in the service of the nabob of Arcot.—At Blackadder-bank, 49, Mrs. Cunningham, widow.

At Sunderland, 40, Mrs. Booth.

At Monkwearmouth-shore, 61, Mrs. Sothoran.—58, Mrs. Hunter, of Gare Shield, Hexhamshire.

At Morpeth, 83, Mr. C. Pye.

At South Shields, very suddenly, 45, Mrs. Adamson, wife of Mr. A.

At Houghton-le-Spring, Mrs. Baxter, mother of Mrs. Young, in Sunderland.—84, Mr. J. Dinsdale, of Newbiggin, Wensleydale.—At Dalby, 32, Miss Lamley, youngest

youngest daughter of the late B. L. esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees.—At Barnard Castle, 40, Miss Hobson, formerly of Middleton, in Teesdale.—58, Mrs. E. Atkyns, of Blyth.—At Matfen, 101, Mr. J. Armstrong, late game-keeper to Sir E. Beckett.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Attempts are making by several gentlemen in the northern districts, to propagate that beautiful bird the Swedish chaddar. It is of the size of the pheasant, with elegant plumage, and in flavour it resembles the black cock. It has long been domesticated in Sweden, where it is much esteemed.

Married.] In Carlisle, Mr. E. Kirkup, to Miss B. Murray.—Mr. W. Spedding, to Miss J. Noble.—Mr. J. Macdonald, to Miss S. Scott.—Mr. J. Dugal, to Miss C. Cowen.—Mr. J. Sewell, to Miss J. Taylor.—Mr. J. Dunbar, to Miss A. Wales.—Mr. T. Graves, of Allonby, to Miss M. Roper, of Wigton.—At Barton, Mr. A. Clarke, of Greystoke, to Miss Thompson.—At the Friends' meeting-house, at Yealand, Mr. W. Hodgson, of Appleby, to Miss A. Parsons, of Over Kellett.

Died.] In Carlisle, 61, Mr. J. Barnes.—57, Mr. H. Magee.—50, Mrs. M. Davidson.

At Whitehaven, in his 61st year, P. H. Younger, esq.

At Kendall, 85, Mr. J. Robinson.—At Denton-hill, near Carlisle, 64, Mr. W. Jackson.—At Longtown, 83, Mr. J. Napier.

At Penrith, 26, Mrs. E. Howard.

YORKSHIRE.

From the report of the annual meeting, it appears that the Hull Botanic Garden is in a prosperous state, both as to funds and cultivation,—and that accessions are daily making, to the number and variety of the plants, from all the different parts of the known world.

The public library in Parliament-street, Hull, has acquired a degree of usefulness, which, perhaps, few others in the country can rival. The money, to be laid out in books, amounts at present to considerably more than 400l. a-year.

It is in contemplation to apply to parliament, the next session, for powers to effect a communication between the two docks already constructed in the port of Hull.

Married.] Mr. T. Weddle, to Miss M. W. Wawne.—The Rev. H. R. Cross, dissenting minister, to Miss M. A. Shakles: all of Hull.—At Wakefield, Capt. J. Sugden, of Hull, to Miss E. Birkby.—Mr. M. Scale, of Hull, to Miss A. Jefferson, of Elloughton.—Mr. B. Collinson, to Mrs. Hopper, both of Burlington.—Mr. James Ogle, of Leeds, to Miss S. Ripley, of Holbeck.—At Halifax, Mr. N. Hearsie, to Miss M. Macgowan.—The Rev. C. Cory, minister of Hornsea, Holderness, to the daughter of Mr. Girt, of Stainborough.—Mr. H. Harrison,

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of Whitby, to Miss Waller, of Hartley.—R. H. Dawson, esq. of Frickley-hall, to Miss M. A. Were, of Seaton, in Devonshire.—At Beverley, Mr. J. A. Sadler, to Miss A. Fowler.—At Acomb, Mr. T. Masterman, jun. of New Malton, to Miss S. Siddall, youngest daughter of G. S. esq.—M. Towland, gent. to Mrs. F. Lockwood.—Mr. J. Whitehead, of Wood-house, to Miss M. A. Beverley, of Wortley.

Died.] At York, at an advanced age, R. Dobson, esq.—87, Mrs. Ellin.—74, Mrs. Croft, relict of the late S. C. esq. of Stillington.

At Hull, in the Charter-house, 86, Mr. Edward Moxon.—63, Mrs. E. Egglestone.—74, Mrs. Stanton, wife of R. S. esq. of the ordnance.—71, Mrs. Colley.—74, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. S. Whitty.—51, Mrs. Elliott, wife of Mr. E.

At Leeds, 40, R. Reynard, esq.—Mr. E. Headley.—73, Mr. J. Simpson; having been master of the masonic lodge, in Leeds, his remains were interred, with due masonic honours, accompanied by a numerous and respectable assemblage of brethren.—Mr. Jacob Nichols.—62, Mr. J. Pickles.

At Huddersfield, Mr. J. Helen.—49, Mrs. S. Blythe, of Holmfirth.—20, Mr. J. Wood, eldest son of the Rev. W. W. of Tingley-house.

At Barnsley, after an illness of about four hours, 43, Mrs. Hickling, wife of Mr. J. H.—At Thirsk, 81, Mrs. Raine, widow and aunt to J. Kilby, esq. of York.—The Rev. G. Wilson, perpetual curate of Chapelthorpe, near Wakefield.

At Sedbergh, Mrs. M. Shaw, sister to the late Mr. S. master of the free grammar school, in Rochdale.—30, Mrs. Robinson, of Lockington, only daughter of Mr. W. Major, of Flamborough.—At Chapel-town, near Barnsley, 73, the Rev. John Lambert, chaplain for thirty years at Wentworth-castle.—Mr. T. Clough, of Bramley.—Mr. Green, of Minfield.

At Selby, 33, Mr. J. Raper.—At Stokesley, Mrs. Hildyard.—At his house, near Halifax, the Rev. H. W. Coulthurst, D.D., vicar of Halifax, and justice of peace for the West Riding.—Mr. Graveley, jun. of Halton, near Leeds: he had just returned from church, and was apparently in a state of perfect health, when he suddenly fell down and expired immediately.—At Scarton, near Richmond, J. R. Wood, esq. one of the partners in the Richmond and Leyburn banking houses.—At Eccles-hill, 73, Mr. J. Greaves, in the firm of Greaves, Thornton, and Co.—At Tadcaster Grange, Judith, second surviving daughter of the late W. Hill, esq.

At Malton, 58, Mr. Jonathan Parker, an itinerant preacher in the Methodist connexion. He had laboured with great acceptance and usefulness, in many of the principal towns in the West Riding.—At Whitby, Mr. Richardson.—At Hunmanby,

4 D

77, Mr.

77, Mr. R. King, formerly city surveyor at Washington, in North America.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. J. Jones, to Miss Worsley, late of Prescott.—Mr. J. Garner, to Miss A. Hammerton.—Mr. P. Toft, of Knutsford, to Miss R. Brown.—Mr. E. Deanes, to Miss E. Salter.—Mr. W. Glass, to Miss A. Parr.—Mr. Bailey, of Blackburn, to Miss C. S. Threlfall, of Lancaster.—At Manchester, Mr. A. Eadsforth, to Miss Owen.—Mr. R. Stanley, to Miss E. Walton, of Bolton.—Mr. J. M. Howarth, to Miss E. Simmons.—The Rev. J. Morris, of Ashton-under-Line, to Miss S. Lomas, of Salford.—Mr. W. Atherton, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Selby.—Mr. Buckley, of Rochdale, to Miss Milne.—R. Gould, esq. of Willow-house, Broughton, to Miss S. Bateman, of Islington-house, Salford.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Jones, of Greenhill.—From breaking a blood-vessel, W. Rountledge, son of Mr. W. R.—70, Mrs. Maclellan, daughter of the late Mr. M. G. of Airds, formerly the quondam favourite heroine of the popular ballad, "*Mary's Dream*."

At Salford, Mrs. Livesay.—Miss M. Hunter.

At Liverpool, 61, Mr. R. Smith, who had sailed as a captain thirty years from the port.—36, Mrs. M. Campbell, wife of Mr. P. C. of Castle-street.—Mrs. J. Bentley, wife of Mr. W. B. keeper of the Dock Bridewell.—Mr. R. Maxwell.—39, Mrs. Oddie, widow.—81, Mrs. L. Ainsworth.—25, Miss Lewis.—38, Mrs. Tollit.—Mrs. Binns, of Leach-house, near Lancaster, one of the Society of Friends.—In London-road, 90, Mrs. Skitt, late of Warrington.—22, Mr. J. Blackburn, youngest son of the Rev. N. B. of Delph, Saddleworth.—In Bolton-upon-Dearne, Mrs. Reikie, relict of the late Mr. W. R.—62, Mr. R. Bealey, of Radcliffe, near Bury.

At Preston, Mr. C. Charnley.—68, T. Bayley, esq. of Booth-hall, near Blakeley.—At Cheetham-hill, 46, Mr. Russell, of Deansgate.

CHESHIRE.

A new church has been lately erected and consecrated in a tract of country, (Delamere Forest,) which has been long desolate and destitute of regular religious instruction.

Married.] Mr. R. Spencer, to Miss A. Lloyd, both of Chester.—W. C. Chambers, esq. of Denbighshire, to Miss Gordon, of Chester.—T. H. Sandford, esq. of Sandford-hall, in this county, to Miss Kirkpatrick, of Whitchurch.—Mr. T. Worthington, of Stockport, to Miss S. Barton, of Bishopsgate-street, London.—Mr. W. Williams, of Pwllheli, to Miss E. Jones, daughter of O. J. esq. of Wern, in Carnarvonshire.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. J. Evans.—34, Mrs. Parkins, relict of the late Rev. G. P. independent minister at Wigan.—66, Mr. Hudson.

77, Mrs. Phillips, of Wrexham.

DERBYSHIRE.

The receipts from the Duke of Devonshire's property in this county, and other parts of Great Britain, up to Christmas, are said to amount to 140,000*l.* clear of all deductions. The revenue from his Irish estates is likewise very considerable, but the whole of the amount is expended in Ireland, in the repairs of castles, farm-houses, &c. and in the employment of a number of poor inhabitants.

Married.] Mr. T. Hickman, of Knaves-acre, to Miss J. Measding, of Wheat Hill.—Mr. Marsh, jun. to Miss Herringshaw, both of Stickford.—At Shirley, Mr. R. Webster, to Miss A. Ball.—At Derby, Mr. Topham, to Miss A. Stenson.—Mr. J. Radbourne, to Miss M. Baker, both of Boulton, near Derby.—Mr. Dakia, of Coland, to Miss Smith, of Burnaston.—At Ilkeston, Mr. Attenborough, to Miss A. Barker.

Died.] At Findern, 71, the Rev. D. Mercer, fourteen years minister of the Presbyterian congregation in that place.

At Kingsterdale, near Buxton, 68, Mr. R. Swann.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Killingley, to Miss E. Bennett.—Mr. R. Attenborough, to Miss Urry.—Mr. J. Curson, of New Radford, to Miss E. Lille.—Mr. W. Thurman, to Miss E. Hutchinson.—At Colston Bassett, Mr. W. Crabtree, jun. to Miss Giles.—At Newark, Mr. J. Oliver, to Miss S. Marsden.—Mr. Turpin, to Miss S. Cawkwell.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Alliot, wife of the Rev. R. A. minister of the Independent chapel in Castle-gate.—70, Mrs. S. Turner, relict of the late Mr. T. an eminent solicitor.—29, Mr. J. Gill, son of Mr. J. G.—Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. C.—Mr. Levers.

At Newark, 53, Mrs. A. Barber, wife of Mr. J. B.

At Southwell, 69, Mrs. Hage.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Allison, of Louth, to Miss E. Harland, of Sunk Island.—Lieut. R. Pennington, late of the 6th foot, to Miss G. Dymock, only daughter of W. D. esq. of Grebby-hall, in this county.

Died.] At Brigg, 29, Mr. J. Bartle.—At Long Bennington, 31, Mrs. Campain, wife of Mr. S. C.—At Crowle, 30, Mr. M. Lee, attorney, eldest son of T. H. L. esq. of Ebford Barton, near Exeter.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. W. Neale, jun. of Melton Mowbray, to Miss V. Bullivant, of Knightsbridge, London.—Mr. W. Warner, of Desborough.

borough, Northampton, to Miss S. Gibbs, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. — H. D. Coleman, esq. of Oadby, to Miss E. Maydwell, of Whittlesea. — Mr. Kirk, of Cossington-mills, to Miss M. W. Moore, of Syston. — Mr. H. Bateman, of Leicester, to Miss M. Holland, of Market-Bosworth. — Mr. J. D. Jackson, of Leicester, to Miss Beale, of Atherstone.

Died.] At Loughborough, 66, Mr. T. Whyman.

At Narborough, 85, Mrs. Jarvis.

At Kibworth, 79, Mrs. Haymes, relict of the late R. H. esq. — 30, Miss A. Mitchell.

At Thurnby, soon after the birth of her first child, 22, Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. R. — At Earl Shilton, 21, Miss Mann. — At Rearsby, 65, Mr. W. Lane.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Nurse. — 16, Miss J. Rawson. — Mrs. E. Hudson, wife of Mr. J. H. — Mr. Walker, formerly a respectable hosier; his sudden death has left a wife and seven children totally unprovided for.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Francis, of Lichfield, to Miss E. Johnson, of Wombridge-hall, Salop. — T. Mayne, B. M. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to Miss L. Bill, of Farley hall, in this county.

Died.] At Alton, the Rev. W. Eddowes, of Caverswall, in this county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Baynham, surgeon, of Birmingham, to Miss L. Mouchett, of Woolwich. — At Birmingham, Mr. C. M. Evatts, to Miss M. A. Penrose.

Died.] At Birmingham, 81, Mrs. Porter. — 65, the Rev. W. T. Young: he had officiated 38 years as minister of St. Paul's Chapel, and was highly respected. — 81, Mrs. Fincher. — 69, T. Grundy, esq. youngest son of J. G. esq. late of Wigstone Parva, in Leicestershire. — At Coventry, Mr. J. Woodhouse.

SHROPSHIRE.

The magistrates were occupied at a late quarter sessions, with the following important case, being an appeal from the parish of Buildwas, against the parish of Wembridge. In consequence of the inability of the parish of Wembridge to support their own poor, their rates being 31s. 10d. in the pound on the then rating, and 28s. 6d. on the actual value of the property rated, the magistrates granted a rate upon the parish of Buildwas, as being in the hundred of Bradford, in aid of the parish of Wembridge. — Against this rate the parish of Buildwas appealed; and, on behalf of the appellants, Mr. Pearson took two objections against the rate. — 1st, As to the jurisdiction of the magistrates, there being no hundred of Bradford (and here he produced an extract from Domesday Book, in which it is called Bradford South, and Bradford North, but this was not admitted as evidence), and that the respondents had not

proved the ability of the appellant to assist them. This objection was overruled, and the court confirmed the rate. — There were 26 appeals reserved for the next sessions, upon the same question.

Married.] Mr. E. Jones, of Tothill-street, to Miss C. Llewellyn, of Llanyymenech. — Mr. Ellesmere, of High Ercal, to Miss Dixon, of Houghton. — Mr. B. Jones, of Dorrington, to Miss Staggs, late of Yarmouth. — Serjeant Thos. Davies, to Miss J. Cash, of Duddleston.

Died.] General Langles, of Golding, near Acton Barnell. — Mr. Wood, of Bayston, near Shrewsbury. — 83, Mrs. M. Dutton, relict of the late J. D. of Tushingham, near Whitechurch.

At Durdham Down, Mrs. Emmet, wife of Mr. R. E. of the Custom-house, Bristol.

At Shrewsbury, the Rev. J. Corne, upwards of 40 years minister of the Roman-Catholic Chapel: a man of retired habits, and considerable mental attainments.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Woollaston.

77, Mrs. Slack, of Tilley.

At Clapton, (in Middlesex,) Miss A. Morrall, late of Much Wenlock. — Suddenly Miss E. Mason, of Hagley.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Rev. Dr. Booker, of Dudley, has lately been written to, as a local magistrate, stating that information had been received by the public authorities of the district, that, notwithstanding the revival of the trade and the cheapness of provisions, Spencean principles and an invincible spirit of insubordination, were in active operation in that part of the midland district around Dudley and its neighbourhood. Dr. Booker, in his reply, completely established the falsehood of this statement, observing that the labouring classes in that vicinity had endured their privations with the most exemplary fortitude.

Married.] At Kent-church, Mr. Benbow, of Malvern, to Miss S. Niblett.

Died.] At Hartlebury rectory, the Rev. R. Kilvert, M. A. Sub-dean and Senior Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral, &c.

W. Johnson, esq. of Levant-lodge, near Upton-upon-Severn. — P. Chavasse, esq. formerly surgeon of Malvern. — At Tivdale Cottage, near Dudley Port, Mr. C. Jeavons. — 75, Mrs. A. Williams, of Great Malvern. — Mrs. Pratt, of Feckingham.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] R. Powell, esq. of Upton Bishop, to Miss E. Elliott, of New Rock Farm, in Gloucestershire. — At Eardisley, Mr. J. Clayton, to Miss S. Harris, of Eardisley Castle.

Died.] At Hereford, 80, the Rev. J. Napleton, Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral, Master of Ledbury Hospital, &c. and author of several respectable literary productions.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A memorial has lately been presented to the commissioners for turnpike-roads

around Bristol, from a number of merchant-traders and other inhabitants, stating it as a general feeling through the city, that, according to a plan exhibited at the Commercial Rooms, it would be practicable, by forming a new line of road between Bristol and London, to obtain a better level, and considerably to shorten the distance. A subscription is now in circulation, to raise a sum for obtaining the proposed estimate, survey, &c. &c.

Several convictions have very recently taken place in this county, under an act obtained last session of Parliament, at the instance of JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE, ESQ. for compelling the payment of the wages of colliers and workmen in collieries, in money, and in no other way. The practice of paying these workmen by shop goods, at prices affixed by the owner, (who is also in general the owner of the colliery,) had become an abuse of such magnitude, that it appeared, from evidence on oath, taken before Mr. Moggridge and Mr. Monkhouse, two magistrates for the county, that an order for payment in shop goods, purporting to be of the value of fifteen shillings, was not worth more than ten shillings in silver. This new Act of Parliament adopts and applies the powers and provisions of the 12 Geo. i. c. 34, and the 22 Geo. ii. c. 27, and extends them to Scotland and Ireland.

On a farm in the parish of Kingswood, between the towns of Wotton-under-Edge and Wickwar, a saline aperient water, of superior medicinal virtues, has been lately discovered.

A new pump-room, on a magnificent scale, is intended to be erected at the Bristol Hot-Wells.

Married.] At Monmouth, W. Foord, esq. to Miss Johnson.—Capt. G. Merryweather, of Bristol, to Miss Fyke, of Chepstow.—At Cheltenham, Mr. Lucas, to Miss A. Clutterbuck.—W. Vassal, esq. M.D. to Miss D. Oliver, of Belgrave, Leicester, only daughter of S. O. esq. Lient.-colonel commandant of the Leicester Local Militia.—T. Macquoid, esq. to Miss E. Frances, only daughter of the late H. Kernan, esq. of Cregg Castle, Galway.—At Gloucester, C. Cooke, esq. to Miss Donovan, of Tibberton-court.—At St. Mary de Crypt, J. Green, jun. esq. to Miss J. Turner, of Froombridge.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. T. Rae.—Mrs. C. E. Talbot, wife of G. T. esq. of Temple Gurling, and youngest daughter of the late Dr. Drake, of Amersham, Bucks.—41, Mr. Thos. Clarkson, solicitor.

At Tewksbury, Mr. C. W. Ludgrove.

At Cheltenham, Lientenant-col. F. W. Cashell, late of the 10th regt. of foot.—Mr. W. Barrett, many years of the Crown Inn.

At Monmouth, Mrs. C. Underwood, wife of Mr. U.

At Chepstow, Miss E. Thomas, formerly of Narberth.

In Bristol, Mrs. E. Hill.—Miss E. Hooper.—Mr. T. Fry.—82, Mr. J. Webb.—Mr. W. Fidler.—M. Yeatman, esq. an eminent surgeon.—83, Mr. W. Ball.—21, Mr. D. Ariel.

At Cirencester, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Canter.

Of the yellow fever, 33, Mr. J. White, late of Cirencester: by his premature death, his disconsolate wife and four infant children are suddenly deprived of an affectionate husband and father.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Crow-marsh, Mr. J. Saunders, of Easington, to Miss Allnutt.—At Sarsden, the Rev. C. Barter, to Miss E. C. Langston, second daughter of the late J. L. esq. of Sarsden-house.—At Thame, Mr. J. Pattin, to Miss E. Loveday.

Died.] At Oxford, 56, Mr. W. Winter, a member of the corporation of the city.—96, Mrs. Palmer, of March Baldon.—73, Mr. Steers.

At Wolvecot, near Oxford, Mr. G. Kirry, of Wytham.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At High Wycombe, 90, J. Carter, esq. father of the corporation of that borough, of which he had been a member sixty-two years.

Suddenly, W. Thoyts, esq. of Sulhamstead-house, Berks.

At Drayton Parslow, the Rev. W. Lord, D.D. many years rector of that parish, and of Beaconsfield.

At Little Shardeloes, Amersham, Mrs. E. Frank, relict of the late Rev. R. F. D.D.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hoddesdon, 72, Mrs. A. Jones, relict of the late T. J. esq. judge of the Supreme Court of New York.

Mr. J. Valentine, 65, of Essendon.

At Silsoe, Mr. J. Peel, youngest son of the late W. P. esq. of Church, in Lancashire.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Warner, of Desborough, to Miss S. Gibbs, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Died.] At Weekly, 58, the Rev. J. Eastwick, vicar.

Mr. C. Proby, second son of the Rev. C. P. rector of Stanwick.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Lately, at Histon, the premises of Mrs. Mathews were entered by some miscreants, who destroyed every tree, shrub, and vegetable production in the garden. To complete their diabolical work, they threw something of a poisonous nature into the well,—the result of which was, that the whole family were taken ill the next day.

Married.] The Rev. Dr. Ramsden, to Miss K. Buxton, of Leicester.—The Rev. J. H.

J. H. Torre, of Trinity-college, to Miss M. Mangles, daughter of the late Capt. G.M. Died.] Mr. R. Parkin, late of Borough Green, near Newmarket.

NORFOLK.

The late Mr. P. Sterne, of Thetford, (whose death was noticed in our last,) among other charitable bequests, has directed that 1000l. be vested in the funds for the poor of Thetford for ever, and that the sum of 100l. be given to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Hubbard, to Miss A. Beloe.—Mr. J. Baker, jun. of Monks Eleigh, to Miss S. Clarke, of Thelveton.—Mr. Button, of Theltham, to Miss Cocksedge, of Norwich.—Mr. N. Holmes, of Monks Eleigh, to Miss A. Baker.—Mr. P. Alpe, of Watton, to Miss Ellis, of Carbrooke.—R. Spasdel, esq. to Miss J. Deck; both of Narborough.

Died.] At Norwich, 25, Miss Hibgame.—Mrs. H. Cooper, 88, relict of the late J. C. esq. Her public bequests are 200l. consols to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; 100l. to the charity schools; 50l. to the Female Friendly Society, and 50l. to the Blind Hospital.—Mrs. Moneyment, 65, matron of the Lunatic Asylum.—Mr. J. Boltz, 63, many years clerk of the Dutch congregation of this city.

At Thelton, 83, Mrs. Cliffe, relict of the late R. C. esq.

At Clay, near Swaffham, Mr. Crowe, 77, many years a respectable farmer.

At Aylsham, Mr. M. Bigney.

J. Hardy, esq. 73, of Hethersett.—At Lingwood, Mrs. J. Tuck, wife of J. J. T. esq.

At Holkham, the Countess of Albe-marle. The body was interred at Luddenhams; Mr. Coke, Sir W. Rowley, Mr. Wilbraham, and General Walpole, assisting the noble Earl, while the mortal remains were committed to the grave. Eleven of their children were in attendance, paying the last offices to departed worth.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Edgley, of Clevington, to Miss M. Lee, of Brandon.—Mr. J. Reach, of Bury St. Edmunds, to Miss Elmer, of Fornham St. Martin.—Mr. W. Goymour, to Miss Roper, both of Stonham.—Mr. Coates, of Badwell Ash, to Miss H. Frost, of Walton.—The Rev. J. Mills, of Bury, to Miss Hill, of Huntingdon.

Died.] At Bury St. Edmunds, 52, Mr. C. Peck, one of the burgesses of the Common Council of the corporation.

At Ipswich, suddenly, Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. D. harbour master.—Mrs. Halliday, wife of S. H. esq.—Mr. J. Wham, 53, late of the Cock Inn, Stanton.

At Snape, 85, Mr. J. Woolnough.

At Northwood-place, 67, Mrs. M. Temple, relict of the late Rev. T. W. T. D.D. rector of Whepstead.

At Saxmundham, 64, Mrs. M. Clarke, a

maiden lady.—At Walton, Capt. C. Coote, of the 1st. regt. R. Veterans.

At Woodbridge, 96, J. Mayhew, gent.

At Sudbury, Mr. T. Russell.

At the rectory-house, Grundisburgh, 89, the Rev. John Higgs, B.D. the senior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, rector of Grundisburgh, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county. He received the rudiments of his education at Westminster school, and entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1746, where he proceeded B.A. 1750, being the second junior Optime in the Tripos of that year. In 1752 he was elected a Fellow of his College, and took the degree of M.A. in 1754, and that of B.D. in 1768. He was presented by his College to the rectory of Grundisburgh in 1780, which living he held tenable with his Fellowship. He was a contemporary both at school and at College with the celebrated Richard Cumberland, esq. who, throughout life, entertained the sincerest friendship and regard for him. From that gentleman's "Memoirs of himself," we have extracted the following friendly and honorable remarks:—"The senior Westminster of my year, and joint candidate with me at this time, was John Higgs, now rector of Grundisburgh, in Suffolk, and a senior Fellow of Trinity College; a man, who, when I last visited him, enjoyed all the vigour of mind and body in a green old age, the result of good humour, and the reward of temperance. We have spun out mutually a long measure of uninterrupted friendship, he in peace throughout, and I, at times, in perplexity; and, if I survive to complete these Memoirs, and he to read this page, I desire he will receive it as a testimony of my unaltered regard for him through life, and the bequest of my last good wishes at the close of it." Again, "I read and wrote incessantly, and should have been in absolute solitude but for the kind visits of my friend Higgs, who, not forgetting our late intimacy at College, and at school, nor disdaining my poor face and dull society, cheered and relieved my spirits with the liveliness and hilarity natural to him: these are favors I can never forget, for they supported me at a time, when I felt all the gloominess of my situation, and yet wanted energy to extricate myself from it, and renounce those expectations, to which I had devoted so much time in profitless dependance." Mr. Cumberland, likewise, was in the habit of visiting his old friend and fellow collegian at the rectory-house, at Grundisburgh, and has recorded, that, in this house, he put the finishing hand to his interesting poem of Calvary. "Whilst I was upon a visit to my old and worthy friend, the Rev. Mr. Higgs, at his rectory of Grundisburgh, in the county of Suffolk, I put the last hand to my poem of Calvary."

Calvary. In his hospitable mansion I enjoyed my leisure, in complete tranquillity and peace. It does not often come to pass, that two men, who had been intimates in their boyish days at school, and contemporaries in the same college, shall meet, as we did, in our old age, with the consciousness that there had not been a single moment when our friendship felt a check, or a word passed that we could wish unsaid." "As I now find myself once more under the hospitable roof of my old friend Mr. Higgs, I am likely to wind up this supplement of my Memoirs in the very spot, where, fifteen years ago, I concluded my poem of Calvary. This companion of my youth, though far advanced into the vale of years, is still enjoying the reward of temperance, a sound mind in a healthful body. He performs all the duties of a parish-priest in an exemplary manner, executes the laborious office of an acting justice of the peace, with that of a director of the poor-house, established at Nacton, in this county; an institution of such striking use and benefit, and productive of so great a public saving in the article of poor-rates, that it is matter of astonishment why it has not been more generally adopted. When I fell ill at Ramsgate, and he was made acquainted with my situation, he wrote a letter, that convinced me his affection had suffered no abatement by the lapse of years since I had seen him, and he took a journey of an hundred-and-forty miles to visit me in my convalescence. He was of the same year with me at Trinity, and we have not a senior to us in the college now living." Mr. Higgs had amused himself for many years in forming a select and valuable collection of choice prints and engravings, both ancient and modern; and his knowledge in this interesting branch of virtue was sound, accurate, and extensive. He enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health and spirits till nearly the close of his extended life; and he will be long regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance, as a most pleasant, facetious, and cheerful companion, even at the advanced period to which he arrived. His colloquial powers in conversation were great, and his fund of anecdote entertaining and extensive; and what added greatly to their interest, was, that they were entirely free from acrimony and ill-nature, and grounded solely on the truth. He died after a short illness, retaining the use of his memory and his faculties, even to the last. It is supposed that he was the oldest member of the University of Cambridge; and, had his life been prolonged till after the vacation, he would, as a senior Fellow of Trinity, been one of the seven electors of a regius professorship in the room of Dr. Watson, the late learned and venerable Bishop of Llandaff. Dying unmarried, he has left Miss Wright, who has

long resided with him, and rocked the pillow of his declining years, his sole executrix.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Ashdon, Mr. S. White, aged 65, to Miss Rose, aged 25.—Mr. R. Gray, of Leeds, to Miss M. Hill, second daughter of the late J. H. esq. of Woodford.

Died.] At Colchester, 98, Lieut. J. Andrews: at Dettingen, he was Orderly Man to George II., and he served afterwards in the actions of Fontenoy and Culloden.

At Ramsey, at an advanced age, Mr. B. Salmon, a respectable carrier.

At Prittlewell, 30, Mr. W. Francis jun.—Suddenly, Mrs. Searle, relict of the late Mr. J. G. S., banker, of Saffron Waldon.—At Hornchurch, 24, Mr. C. Miles.—Mr. R. Catlin, many years an alderman of the corporation of Saffron Walden.—Mr. Choppins, and, a few days before, Mrs. C. of Hatfield Broad-oak.

At Thaxted, Mr. Thomasin.

At Braintree, 32, Mrs. E. Heffil, leaving a disconsolate husband and four small children.

At Woodford, in his 69th year, M. Wright, esq.—At Maldon, Mr. T. Limner, plumber and glazier.—Mrs. Youngman, wife of Mr. G. Y. bookseller, of Saffron Walden.

KENT.

The mound of earth thrown up at Hythe, upwards of forty years ago, for the purpose of constructing a redoubt, has been lately removed by order of the Board of Ordnance, so as to afford a very agreeable opening to the sea, from the library.

The following ships have been recently ordered to be built:—At Chatham—Powerful, 84 guns; Mermaid, 46; Thames, 46; and Unicorn, 46. At Deptford—Monarch, 84 guns; Æolus, 46; Dædalus, 46; Mercury, 46; and Pegasus, 46. At Woolwich—Chichester, 60 guns; Clyde, 46; Jason, 46; and Medusa, 46. At Sheerness—Gannet, 18 guns.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. F. Hopper, to Miss M. B. Goldfinch, of Howth.—Mr. G. Jenkins, of Hythe, to Miss Dombrian.—At Ramsgate, H. Petley, esq. to Mrs. Quince.—W. Lake, esq. of Cobham, to Miss E. Prebble, of Shorne.—Mr. H. Ketchley, of Broad-stairs, to Miss E. Cotton, formerly of Rochester.—At Milton, Mr. P. T. Tadman, eldest son of P. T. esq. of Highman, to Miss A. Lough.—Mr. H. Wightwick, of Tenterden, to Miss M. Milner.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Payler, relict of the late Rev. W. P.—In St. Alphage, 72, Mr. J. London.

At Ramsgate, the Rev. P. Thoroton, rector of Colwick and Bridgford, Nottinghamshire, &c.

At Folkstone, 28, Mr. T. Peake.
At Sandwich, Lieut. R. Legget, of the R.N.

R. N. a man of strict honesty and integrity, combined with unaffected piety.

At Deptford, 27, Mrs. M. Oswald.—At Blackheath, E. Sisson, esq. formerly a naval architect in the dock-yard at Chatham.—At Linton, Mr. H. Honeysett.—At Pentridge, Mr. W. Conquest, second son of the late Mr. G. C. of Chatham.

SUSSEX.

It is intended to form a new road, which will open an easy communication between Brighton and the villages of East Bourne, Bexhill, and Hastings.

Married.] At Siddlescomb, R. Overy, esq. to Miss Luck, of Battle.

Died.] At Chichester, Mr. C. Shippam.—At Arran-lodge, Bognor, Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of the late Sir John Tyrrell, bart. of Heron, in Essex.

HAMPSHIRE.

Every arrangement for a transfer of the country seat and domains of Earl Rivers, at Strathfieldsay, near Hartford-bridge, to the Duke of Wellington, has been lately completed. Two arbitrators have agreed upon the purchase-money to be 263,000*l*. The timber on the estate is valued at 150,000*l*. Lord Rivers has begun to move out, and will shortly surrender possession. The present mansion is to be pulled down immediately, and the outline for a new pile is at present in contemplation.

Married.] At Milford, T. Maskew, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss E. Ratsey, of Keyhaven.—Mr. J. Parker, of Hursley, to Miss E. Clist, of Owslebury, near Winchester.—Mr. J. Odell, to Miss J. Woodnut, both of Newport.—Capt. T. Jackson, of the R. N. to Miss C. H. Madden, of Portsmouth.—Capt. G. M. Bligh, R. N. only son of Adm. B. of Bellevue-house, near Southampton, to Miss E. Haynes, late of Lonesome-lodge, near Dorking.—D. Foster, esq. to Miss Lewis, of Portsmouth.—Mr. Finlayson, to Miss Taylor, of Portsmouth.—Mr. Bovill, to Miss M. Clark, of Newport.—G. Henderson, capt. R. N. to Miss F. Wallcott, of Winton.

Died.] At the Priory, Isle of Wight, 74, Mrs. R. Grose, last surviving sister of the late Sir Nash G.

At Great Standen, Mr. H. Roch.—84, Mrs. Hearne, of Tulford; and, in a few days after, of an apoplexy, at Carisbrook, Mr. T. H. her eldest son.

At Hamble, 67, Admiral B. Douglas. In Stokescroft, 55, Mr. Wincomb, father of the Rev. T. C. W. of East Woodhay.

At Brockhamstone, 75, the Rev. R. Southworth, thirty years minister of the R. Catholic chapel there.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Dyke, of Paulton, to Miss J. Potton, of the White Swan Inn, Devizes.

Died.] At Marlboro', Mrs. Cooper, of the Castle Inn.

At her brother's house, in Warminster, 20, Miss M. Hassell, of Timsbury.

At Chippenham, 22, Miss M. Noyes.

At Devizes, Miss J. Harrison, daughter of Mr. J. H. printer; and, three days after, Mr. F. Harrison, only son of Mr. H.

Mrs. J. Lacy, of the Harp and Crown Inn, near Corsham.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The ceremony lately took place of laying the foundation of the monument to be erected on Blackdown-hill, Somerset, in honour of the Duke of Wellington. A grand procession, preceded by a band of music, troops of yeomanry and artillerymen, and a numerous train of noblemen and gentlemen's carriages, moved from the centre of the town of Wellington towards the hill. On its arrival at the spot, Lord Somerville delivered an animated address, and then proceeded to deposit in a recess, formed in the centre of the foundation stone, coins of every denomination of the present reign.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. J. East, to Miss Deane, sister of Mr. D.—Mr. Deane, to Miss Vezey.—Mr. J. Hiscocks, to Miss M. Germaine.—At Bristol, Mr. R. Viner, jun. of Bath, to Miss C. Pasty.—Mr. E. S. Gardiner, second son of the Rev. F. G. rector of Comblay.—Mrs. Williams, wife of W. esq. of Cottage-crescent.—Mr. Fry, of Martock, to Miss A. Stewart, daughter of R. S. S. esq. of Calcutta.—At Staplegrove, near Taunton, Col. M. W. Bailey, late of Northernhay-house, Exeter, to Miss J. Helyar, of Staplegrove Lodge.

Died.] At Bath, Miss B. E. Abraham, only daughter of the Rev. R. A. vicar of Ilminster, &c.—Mrs. Rice.—Mr. J. Cole, 80, above thirty years one of the guides to the King's bath.

At Taunton, 19, Miss C. Beadon.

At Bedminster, Mr. J. Stokes, sen.—T. Warren, esq. of Bagdon, a Deputy Lieut. for this county.—At Charlton Mackarel, 68, the Rev. R. Ford, rector.

DORSETSHIRE.

The harbour of Lyme is to undergo a complete repair, under the direction of Capt. Fanshawe; a large quantity of stone, from the Isle of Portland, with other requisite materials, is already collected.

Married.] The Rev. S. F. Statham, vicar of Powerscourt, to Miss J. Travers, of Highbury Grove, Middlesex.

Died.] At Buckland, 72, Mrs. Venables, relict of the late T. V. esq. and sister to the Bishop of Rochester.

Mrs. Dawe, late of Dorchester, and mother of — Dawe, esq. of Ditchael.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Totnes, Lieut. C. Dowson, of the 90th regiment of light infantry, to Miss A. Goss.—At Bampton, Mr. J. Catford, to Miss M. Periam.—At Exeter, J. Milford, jun. esq. to Miss E. Neave.—At Morchard Bishop, Mr. S. Wreford, maltster, to Miss M. Bennet.—At Awliscombe, J. Banfield, esq. of Wadhays, near Honiton, to Miss E. Knight.—At Falmouth,

mouth, Mr. H. Dunstone, of the Lady Mary Pelham packet, to Miss E. Oliver.

Died.] At Exeter, Capt. Birchall, R.N.—19, Miss Upham.—At Radford, 62, J. Harris, esq.; he has left a widow with six sons and five daughters.—At Torquay, Miss L. Stoughton, youngest daughter of T. S. esq.—72, Mrs. M. Trewman, widow of Mr. R. T. the original proprietor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, and mother of the late Mr. Robert Trewman; few women were better known, or more universally respected.—At Tiverton, Mrs. E. M. Somerville, youngest daughter of the late Hon. G. Somerville, of Dinder.

At Dawlish, Mrs. M. A. Finlay, of Bath, relict of the late W. H. F. esq. of Ginnetts, Co. of Meath, Ireland.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Poundstock, near Stratton, Mr. H. Dawe, to Miss A. Pearce.

Died.] At Penzance, Mr. J. Mayne, master in the R.N.

The Rev. G. Wickey, 86, rector of Marham Church, and of Laneras, Devon.

WALES.

At a meeting of the gentlemen of Pembrokeshire, certain resolutions were unanimously agreed to, purporting, that the oyster fishery within the harbour of Milford, and the rivers running into the said harbour, have been entirely monopolised by certain opulent companies and their agents; stating particularly, that the small oyster spat and brood have been conveyed to distant parts, and laid down in oyster beds, as the private property of the said companies; which proceedings are voted to be contrary to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, and to certain bye-laws enacted under its authority.

The ancient Brecknockshire Agricultural Society, originally set on foot in the

year 1755, has been lately revived and re-established, under the sanction of certain regulations and amendments.

Married.] The Rev. W. B. Knight, chancellor of Llandaff Cathedral, to Miss M. E. Traherne, of St. Hilary.—W. C. Chambers, esq. of Denbighshire, to Miss Gordon, niece to Mrs. Glynn, of Chester.—At Kerry, T. Bywater, esq. to Mrs. C. Davies, of Treffun.

Died.] Mr. H. Williams, 23, eldest son of D. W. esq. solicitor and chamberlain of Carmarthen.—Miss Foulkes, eldest daughter of H. F. esq. of Pool, in Montgomeryshire.

At Glanrason, in Denbighshire, C. Potts, esq. of Chester.

At Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, 74, Lady Bonsall, relict of the late Sir T. B. of Fronfraith.

SCOTLAND.

A numerous and respectable company lately met in the Turf Inn, Kilmarnock, for the purpose of expressing their satisfaction at the return to that place of Mr. Baird and Mr. M'Laren, after their imprisonment for alleged political offences.

Married.] At Culzean-castle, Lord Viscount Kinnaird, son of the Earl of Newburgh, to Lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the Earl of Cassillis.

IRELAND.

Mr. R. O'Connor has served a *Capias* or *Latitat* upon J. Mockler, esq. a magistrate of the county of Meath, upon the grounds of defamation. He lays his damages at 20,000l.

Married.] The Rev. Hor. T. Newman, of Cork, to Miss C. E. Daly, third daughter of the late Right Hon. Dennis Daly.

Died.] At his father's seat, Clanderlow, county of Clare, R. Studdart, esq. late high sheriff of that county.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A great variety of communications have been made to the Editor on the subject of the relief proposed to the SHAKSPEARE FAMILY, of which he will make a report in due time. It is hoped that the benevolent and liberal will exert themselves throughout the Empire, and that wealthy persons who are without heirs will not forget the claims of this family.

The promised SHAKSPEARIANA shall, if the health of the Editor permit, appear in the next Number.

We take the liberty to remind all our friends, that this is the season in which we usually experience an increase of patronage, and that the Booksellers will gladly receive their orders for the first Number of our new volume, which will appear on the first day of February. We may also, without impropriety, state, that, although worthy and unworthy rivals continue to multiply around us, and although our original plans are imitated with unscrupulous servility, we are enabled, by the generous constancy of our friends, to maintain our usual superiority in materials and in circulation.

Our Monthly Report of Diseases will be resumed next month by DR. D. UWINS, Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary.